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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

HARD COAL BILLS RAISED 30 PER CENT BY USERS' DISDAIN

Present Shortage Expected to
"Float" Small Size That Is
Usually Refused

The following article is the third of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States, of which not only the public, but Government officials as well have been ignorant. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts herewith and later to be presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A century or a century and a half hence, hard coal for fuel probably will be exhausted. The amount at present being produced is limited; the ratio of production is declining in proportion to the increase in population; the area from which it comes is not capable of expansion.

The anthracite industry is one of the closest corporations known. Seventy-five per cent of the output is controlled by eight great corporations, who not only mine the coal but own the railroads on which it is hauled from the coal fields. These companies are:

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company (including Coxe Bros. & Co.), the Scranton Coal Company, the Hudson Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company (including the Hillside Coal & Iron Company). Their combined production in 1919 was 73.4 per cent of the total.

The Susquehanna Coalfields Company, until recently one of the railroad coal companies, is now grouped with the independent. Within it included, the 1914 tonnage of the railroad coal companies would constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total.

Area Comparatively Small
Except for small deposits of hard coal in Virginia, Arkansas and Colorado, all the anthracite in the country comes from the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The anthracite areas of that State cover 480 square miles, or about one-thousandth of the area of the soft coal fields. The underground reserves of the region are 16,000,000,000 or 17,000,000,000 tons, sufficient at the present rate of depletion for not much more than a century. They are only 5-10 of 1 per cent as great as the reserves of soft coal.

While hard coal practically is limited to one State where its production is a monopoly, soft coal is mined in 30 states, and is found in 47 major fields. The enormous total underlain by soft coal is about four times the total area of the British Isles; its production and prices fluctuate violently from year to year and the industry as a whole is tremendously over-manned and over-equipped.

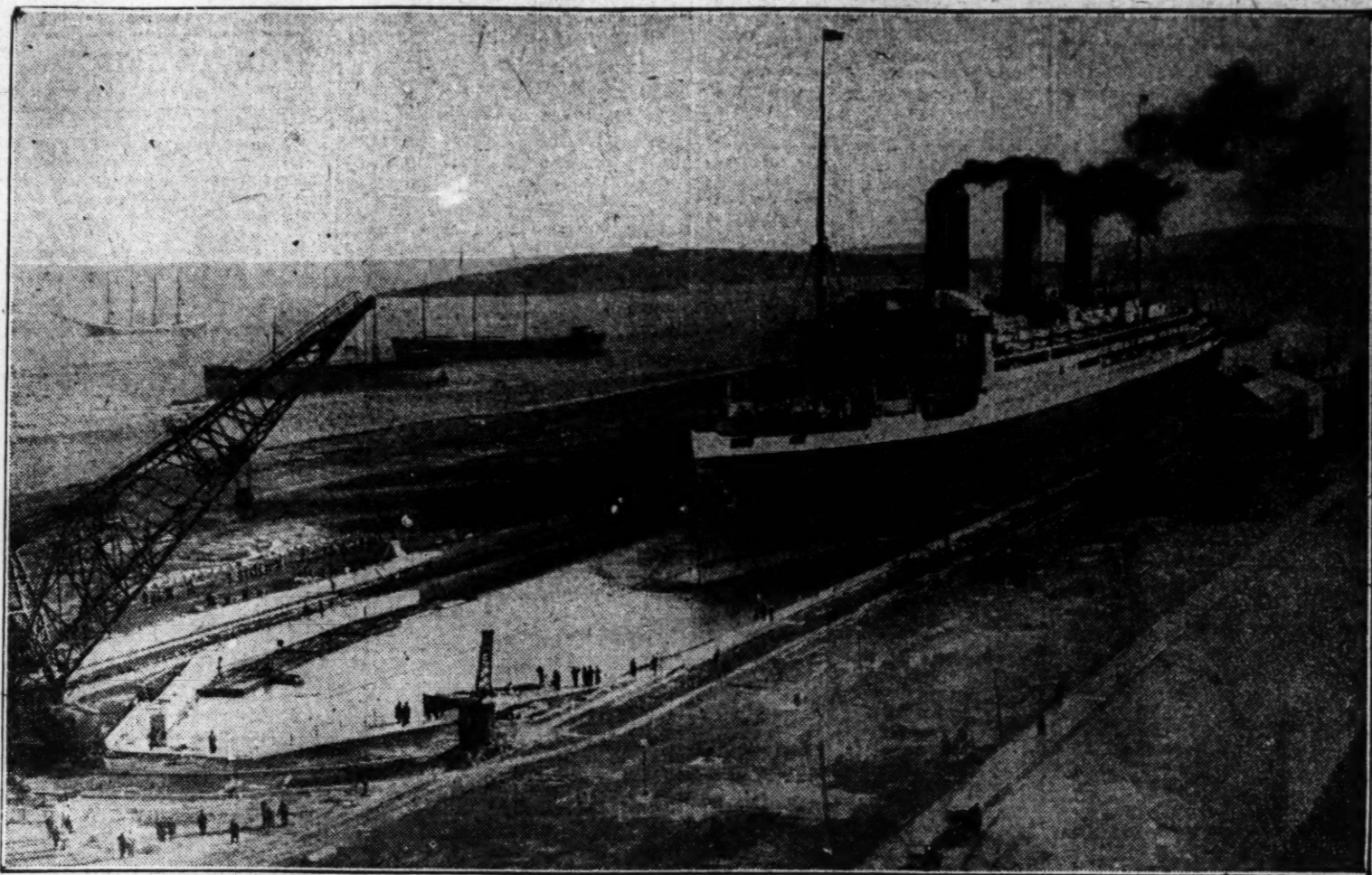
Yet to the man in the street, in the east anyway, coal means anthracite. There the public's views on coal are largely formed by the price of anthracite, and newspapers comment is interpreted in the light of domestic bins. To the soft coal price little heed is paid, and scant attention is given the industry as a whole. Yet—

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BRAZIL HOLDS INAUGURATION
RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Arthur da Silva Bernardes was inaugurated President and Estacio Coimbra Vice-President of Brazil yesterday with the usual ceremonies. The United States, Argentina, and Uruguay were represented by battalions. The Nevada, which represented the United States, departed for home today.

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White Star Liner Majestic
World's Largest Steamship, Entering Dry Dock in Boston Harbor This Morning. The Dock Is 149 Feet Wide, Which Gives an Idea of the Size of Boat

BOSTON GREETS WORLD'S BIGGEST OCEAN GREYHOUND

Majestic Edged Into Huge Dry-
dock on Flood Tide Watched
by Big Throng

Majestic! What other name could so fittingly describe the picture as, silhouetted against the hazy horizon of early dawn, like an apparition, the White Star Liner Majestic, the largest steamship in the world, made its stately way slowly through the North Channel of Broad Sound, at the entrance of Boston Harbor early today. It swung through President's Road, and then turned into the main ship channel past Deer Island Light, and came into the upper harbor with the flow of the tide.

The arrival of the vessel was carefully timed in order that the large crowd might come abreast of Governors Island and swung toward the world's largest drydock, the naval dock at South Boston, on the top of the 10-foot, 7-inch tide. The Majestic, "made in Germany," and flying the British flag, came to Boston for the first time, because the United States naval drydock is the only one big enough to accommodate it.

Welcomed to Harbor
A party of officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company and newspaper men, assembled at Lewis Wharf long before daylight, boarded the tug Vesta, and just after 6 o'clock started down the harbor to meet the liner. As the tug came abreast of Deer Island Light, in President's Road, it gave to the waiting arrival of the Majestic.

The sun slowly ascended over the back of Lovell's Island, casting its brilliant rays over the forts in the outer harbor, accompanied by a haze through which the dim form of the huge liner was sighted at 6:55 a. m. The vessel appeared more like a mirage, obviously far larger than any other vessel had ever looked that sought entrance to Boston Harbor. An impression of the height of the vessel is gained by comparison with the tallest building in Boston, the United States Custom House. Were it possible to place them side by side, the masts of the Majestic would reach nearly to the eighteenth floor of the tower. The tower is 496 feet and a few inches above the sidewalk. The top of the masts of the Majestic are 245 feet above the keel.

Previous records for the largest craft arriving at Boston were held by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, of 22,000 tons and the Cunard liner Samaria of 20,000 tons. The Majestic is nearly 57,000 tons.

The Majestic, leaving New York about 6:30 a. m. Wednesday morning, came around the outside route, reaching Boston Lightship about 3:30 a. m. today, and anchored until about 5:45 a. m. Pilot John H. Hall, senior of the Massachusetts Bay pilots, then took charge and just outside Boston Light slowed down to take aboard Capt. B. P. Kemp, a United States Navy Yard pilot from the naval tug Mohave and a party of about 20 expert electricians, draftsman, etc., from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Progress on Films
Speed was resumed and at 7:15 a. m. the vessel again slowed down in President's Roads to permit the tug Vesta to come alongside and put the guests aboard. At 7:30 a. m., the vessel passed Castle Island, a group of nearly 100 persons having assembled at that hour on the island to witness the arrival of the vessel, including motion-picture operators, to record the progress of the vessel up Boston Harbor.

A stiff breeze made the job of slowing down and swinging around a difficult task. But with aid of 13 power-

ful tugs the feat was accomplished successfully.

Chief Engineer Joseph Wolf and a staff of 70 engineers were all on duty in the engine room. The full crew of 1064 men and 28 women were also on board. Commodore Sir Bertram Hayes, commanding, and Commodore John B. Bulman, second captain, were on the bridge with the two pilots. At 7:35 a. m. the Majestic began to swing in toward the South Boston dock and at 8 a. m., engines were stopped as the vessel nosed over the entrance sill of the dock. Tugs handled the vessel after that. It was breasted up against the north side of the drydock, the better to enable it to enter. Lines were thrown out and the tugs took advantage of the wind which carried the vessel toward the south side of the dock.

Caution in "Clearing" Dock
Inch by inch, so slowly that motion was hardly perceptible, the huge craft edged its way forward. It was 9:45 a. m. according to the official log of the Majestic, when the craft was finally in full position over the blocks. The caisson was then put in place and the pumps in operation.

The water slowly receded and at noon had dropped about six feet. It is possible to "clear" the dock in less than an hour, but as this is the largest job of its kind ever attempted in America and the weight the greatest that has ever rested on a dock cradle on this hemisphere, extreme caution was necessary. The top deck of the Majestic was about on a level with the top of the eight-story army base building.

The Majestic is now expected to be in dock until Monday or two days longer than at first anticipated. Fifty painters came from New York to spray 14 tons of copper paint on the hull, after about five tons of barnacles are scraped off. About 30 laborers came on the steamer to assist in cleaning and perform other duties. A party of 27 boiler makers also came here to watch the boilers, clean them thoroughly and make any necessary repairs.

Also on the Majestic were these officials who came to observe the docking: Commodore C. A. Bartlett of Liverpool, general marine superintendent of the White Star Line, who arrived in this city last week for this purpose; Commander F. J. Blake, superintendent engineer of the White Star Line at Southampton; J. Brackebury, official observer of the British Board of Trade and a surveyor; Prof. Wesley Lambert, metallurgist, who is to study the propellers when they are exposed and removed and determine the amount of erosion for scientific purposes; Capt. Roger Williams, manager of the New York operating department of the International Mercantile Marine and former captain of the Presidential yacht Mayflower, and W. D. Wilson of Harland & Wolff, ship builders of Belfast, Ire., the firm that completed the Majestic when it was taken over from the German builders. This firm also designed the blocks, specially prepared from live oak for the purpose of supporting the Majestic while it is in drydock.

First Use by Private Craft

The Majestic measures 956 feet in length, while the drydock is 1204 feet long. It is the first time that the dock has been used for a privately owned vessel, though it was planned and constructed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for this exact purpose. The outbreak of the World War, some little time before completion of the dock caused the various transatlantic steamship companies having agreements with the Commonwealth to pay at least \$50,000 per annum apiece for use of the dock, notwithstanding the withdrawal of support from the owners of large ocean liners and in July, 1919, sold the dock to the United States Government for \$4,158,385.58.

An interesting comparison of the size of the Majestic, which also shows the progress of marine architecture

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

TURKS TO RESPECT THEIR AGREEMENTS, SAYS ISMET PASHA

Nationalist Leader Anxious to
Show That Ankara's Designs
Are Entirely Pacific

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Gen. Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist delegation, has had an interview with Raymond Poincaré and now talks of going to London. He is also soon to see Franklin Bouillon. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that M. Poincaré made known to Ismet Pasha that French opinion was painfully surprised at the news coming from Anatolia according to which the moral, financial, and commercial interests of France had been disregarded. The general promised to make representations. While declaring that Turkey must enjoy sovereign rights, these were not in contradiction with French influence. Nothing else appears to have been discussed.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found Ismet anxious to protest that Turkey's designs are entirely pacific, that if incidents have arisen they must be attributed to the state of war, that Turkey will not violate the covenant or treaty which she voluntarily signed. The British memorandum which was transmitted to M. Poincaré is now understood not to contain stipulations respecting the use of force if necessary. This remains, however, the central question which Lord Curzon will treat personally with M. Poincaré on Saturday.

There is already considerable opposition to any engagement of this kind being entered into by France. The Temps describes any understanding with regard to allied recourse to military measures, in case of Turkish intransigence, as the beginning of discussions with the sword.

On all other matters doubtless M. Poincaré can satisfy Lord Curzon, but on this exceedingly important matter it is difficult to see how France can bind herself. There is no large section which would tolerate steps which might possibly lead to actual fighting. Lord Curzon, in his memorandum, appears to be conciliatory. Around the Straits there will be a disarmament zone, subject to inspection. Military service of an obligatory character should be forbidden in Anatolia. Christian minorities should be protected by the addition of European officers to the Turkish gendarmerie. The capitulations are greatly modified in the Curzon plan. Foreigners must submit to equal fiscal obligations. A mixed commission will study the system of special tribunals and debt administration will be maintained. The railroads are to be unified. These and other clauses are readily accepted by the French Premier, and Lord Curzon will now doubtless come to discuss the more delicate point of ultimate coercion in case of need.

Italy's Viewpoint Changes on Near East Situation

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 16.—Since Benito Mussolini took the direction of Italy's foreign policy there has been a great change in the Italian standpoint on the Near Eastern question. While the former Government withdrew the Italian contingents from the Straits and Constantinople, Signor Mussolini not only dispatched the cruisers Premaida and Archimede with 200 soldiers, but ordered the soldiers stationed at Rhodes Island to be kept

in readiness to proceed to Constantinople if necessary.

Signor Mussolini's prompt and unequivocal stand helped much in assuring from the beginning the sympathies of the Allies, especially of Great Britain, for the Fascist Government.

Nationalist Turkey

Strives for Prohibition

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Nationalist Turkey is striving to emulate the United States in regard to prohibition. Rear Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner, has received a request from the Green Crescent, Turkey's National Anti-Alcoholic League, for copies of the American dry laws and an account of the measures taken for their enforcement.

"The United States has taken the leadership in this high moral cause," says the secretary's letter, "and we are anxious to follow. We are now giving free lectures to the workingmen and in the schools and are making good progress toward banishing the drink evil, but are seeking guidance and instruction from your excellent laws."

The Koran forbids the use of spirituous beverages. The Sultan is a total abstainer.

Kemalist Note Relieves

Tension at Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Any immediate danger of a rupture between the Allies and the Kemalist authorities seems to have been dissipated by the receipt by the allied High Commissioners of a note from the Ankara Government declaring that the terms of the Mudania armistice compact will be respected by the Nationalists, and that there will be no insistence on the withdrawal of allied troops from the zones laid down in the Mudania convention.

The Kemalist note says: The Government of the Great National Assembly affirms once again its determination to respect the stipulations of the Mudania convention, and inasmuch as the Allies also desire maintenance of the convention, the National Government considers it very important that agreement should prevail with regard to the interpretation of details as well as the bases of this convention.

The National Government takes note of the declaration in the note addressed to Hafez Pasha by the allied generals, stating that the Allied High Commissioners will not in any way oppose decisions adopted by the Turkish Government with regard to internal administration. While accepting the presence of allied troops within the limits established by the Mudania convention, and while being willing to discuss the measures to be taken in order to assure the security of said troops, the National Government, seeing that it has assumed the duty of insuring order and security in the capital, requests the cessation of interference in the shape of control by allied troops in our internal administration.

The Government of the National Assembly, into whose hands the administration of Constantinople has returned, and which only carries into execution its own laws and regulations, renews the expression of its inability to accept interference in its internal affairs. In these circumstances the National Government relies on the conciliatory attitude of the allied powers.

The Near East Relief is making plans for the transfer of its headquarters and all its administrative forces, together with its warehouses, from Constantinople to Greece. Uncertainty over the political and military situation and the insistence of the Kemalists upon imposing excessive tariffs upon relief supplies has prompted this decision.

Unless the Turks modify their policy all shipments now on the way from America will be landed at Piraeus, the Port of Athens.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS GIVE MR. BONAR LAW MAJORITY OF 12 OVER ALL OTHER PARTIES

Conservatives Had Captured 319 Seats When Figures
for 545 of 615 Divisions Had Been Received—
Three Government Members Defeated

LONDON, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—The Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, had secured a majority of 12 over all the other parties in the new House of Commons when the returns for 545 of the 615 divisions had been received late this afternoon, inasmuch as there are three non-voting members, including the Speaker, thereby making the number necessary for a bare majority 307. The Conservatives up to that time had captured 319 seats.

This did not mean, however, that the Prime Minister already had obtained a so-called working majority, as the support of some of the Conservatives will be limited on many questions, but the Conservatives were looking to the remaining 70 seats to swell their numbers and increase their lead over the combined opposition.

Thus far three members of Mr. Bonar Law's Government have been defeated, namely, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health; W. A. Watson, Lord Advocate, and Lieut.-Col. George F. Stanley, Undersecretary of the Home Office. The chief Unionist ship, Lieut.-Col. Leslie Orme Wilson, is also among the defeated.

In the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, it is announced that he will retain his office and another seat be found for him, and it is assumed the same will be true of the others.

Labor Party Gains

A feature of the election was the number of seats gained by the Labor party, which enters the House with by far the largest number of members in the party's history. With 70 seats yet to be heard from the Laborites had rolled up the big total of 120 members, as against the 76 they had in the last House. Their gains were mainly at the expense of the Conservatives and the Georgian Liberals.

The opponents of Labor claim that the latter's successes were due to the split in the vote, the situation being comparable with that created by Theodore Roosevelt candidacy in the United States in 1912. On the other hand, the Labor leaders assert that Labor is coming into its own as the result of its policies of working for the poverty-stricken population and for the peace of the world.

Mr. Churchill Defeated

Winston Churchill, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was defeated for re-election for Parliament from the Dundee division.

Sir Robert Sanders, Conservative, the present Minister of Agriculture, was elected for the Bridgewater division of Somerset. The Postmaster-General, Neville Chamberlain, Conservative, was returned for the Ladywood division of Birmingham. L. C. S. Amery, Conservative, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was elected for the Sparkbrook division of Birmingham.

Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had an easy victory in the Bewdley division of Worcestershire.

Another prominent Labor party man joined Arthur Henderson in defeat. He was A. G. Gosling, who polled only 11,234 votes in the Yardley division of Birmingham, against 15,536 for A. R. Jephcott, Conservative.

Lord Robert Cecil retains his seat for the Hitchin division of Hertfordshire.

Mr. Tillett, Laborite, retained his seat in the North division of Salford by a narrow margin.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, was defeated for the East Toxteth division of Liverpool by J. S. Rankin, Conservative.

Lady Cooper, whose husband, Sir Richard Cooper, retired to make way for her and who had made a strong campaign as a Conservative in the Walsall constituency, was defeated by Pat Collins, Liberal. She was one of the women who was expected to win, aside from party considerations.

A Labor Victory

Lady Emmott, Asquithian Liberal, was at the bottom of the poll in Oldham, which returns two members. The Georgian Liberal Sir E. Grigg, headed the list, polling 24,762. The Laborite, W. J. Tout, was second with 24,434, capturing the seat from a Conservative.

Dorwent Hall Caine, the novelist's son and Labor candidate, was defeated in Reading, the Conservative candidate, Maj. the Honorable E. Cadogan, retaining the seat.

The Canadian sitting member for the Brentford division of Middlesex, Col. Grant Morden, Conservative, defeated Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Independent, one of the women who had high hopes of election.

Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health in the Lloyd George cabinet, keeps his seat in West Swansea. Sir Henry Norman, Georgian Liberal, retains his seat for Blackburn, sharing representation of the borough, as before, with a Conservative. Sir Harry Brittain, Conservative, was re-elected for the Acton division of Middlesex, defeating the Laborite, Miss Richardson.

Labor won a big victory in Sheffield, Attercliffe-Tyne, central division, where C. P. Trevelyan, one of Labor's "Intelligentsia," defeated the retiring Conservative, Sir George Renwick, 18,709 to 6639.

Mr. Trevelyan was parliamentary secretary to the board of education in 1914, when he resigned from the Government as a protest against the pol-

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ley which involved Great Britain in the war.

In the Clayton division of Manchester, the Conservatives gained the seat by a majority of only 11, the figures being: W. H. Flanagan, Conservative, 14,800; J. E. Sutton, Labor, 14,789.

The Liberals gained a seat in Bolton, while Labor gained two seats, in Dewsbury and Accrington.

J. R. Clynes Elected

John Robert Clynes, one of the prominent Labor leaders, was elected for the Plating division of Manchester, with 15,683; Frank A. Holmes, Conservative, 14,814. Mr. Clynes was unopposed in the last election.

At Liverpool, Fairfield division, Maj. J. B. Cohen, Conservative, was re-elected, polling 14,316. G. Porter, Labor, polled 8338. Maj. Cohen's vote was nearly twice that in the last election.

Col. Arthur Lynch of Boot War memory, standing as a Laborite in Hackney Central, was defeated, being at the bottom of the poll.

Herbert M. Asquith, in Paisley, received 15,005 votes, and his Labor opponent, J. M. Biggar, 14,659.

Col. Howard Bury, noted explorer and one of the Mt. Everest expedition, was elected on the Conservative ticket for Wolverhampton.

Viscountess Astor was elected for the Sutton division of Plymouth. The vote was: Lady Astor, Conservative, 13,924; Capt. G. W. Brennan, Labor, 10,831; Dr. H. W. Bayly, Independent Conservative, 4643.

In the by election in 1913, Lady Astor polled 14,495, the Laborite candidate 9232 and the Liberal 4139.

Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected for the Hillhead division of Glasgow by a substantial majority.

Joseph Devlin, who formerly represented the Falls division of Belfast, but on his withdrawal from that constituency was made the Nationalist candidate in Exchange division of Liverpool, was defeated. The Conservative, Sir Leslie Scott, polled 15,650; Devlin, 12,814.

While showing numerous gains in the early returns, Labor suffered a hard setback in the Widnes division of Lancashire when Arthur Henderson was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Dr. George C. Clayton, after holding the seat since 1919. The vote was, Clayton 14,679, Henderson 12,897.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health in the Bonar Law Cabinet, was defeated by his Liberal opponent in the Taunton division of Somerset.

Charles A. McCurdy, once Minister of Food and later chief Coalition whip, was returned for Northampton on the Coalition Liberal ticket with 19,974 votes over Miss Margaret Bondfield, Labor, with 14,498 votes, and Henry Vivian, Liberal, with 3753 votes.

E. S. Montagu Loses

J. H. Thomas, Labor Leader, and Charles Roberts, Liberal, were elected for Derby's two seats. Thomas defeated a Conservative, Roberts defeated W. R. Raynes, a Laborite.

The Conservatives gained a seat in Cambridgeshire where Harold Gray, the Conservative candidate, polled 9446 votes against A. E. Stubbs, Labor.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public Library free lecture, "The Paston Play of 1522," by Dr. John C. Bowker, F.R.G.S.

Drama League: Dinner to Richard Bennett, Hotel Westminster, 5:30.

Victorian Club: Twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Bazaar for school lunch building fund, 264 Boylston Street.

Symphony Hall: Edgar A. Guest, poet, readings from his own works, 8:15.

Florence Criswell, composer of "Composition: Bazaar, ball room Copley-Plaza Hotel.

American Metric Association: Formation of Boston or Massachusetts section, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4.

Boston City Club: Lecture by Donald B. MacMillan, F.R.G.S., Arctic explorer, "Through Unknown Ruffin Land," 8.

United States Cruiser at Constantinople

By The Associated Press
Constantinople, Nov. 16
The United States cruiser Pittsburg, flagship of Vice-Admiral Andrew T. Long, commander of the American forces in European waters, arrived here this morning from Gibraltar.

bor, with 9167, and E. S. Montagu, Liberal, with 6942. Montagu, who formerly was Secretary of State for India, had previously held this seat as a Coalition Liberal, having polled 12,497 votes against Stubbs' 6836 in the 1913 general elections.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, son of the late Viscount Astor, was elected on the Conservative ticket over the Liberal candidate, L. J. Stein, and the Independent Unionist, Col. Sir Thomas Polson, in the Dover division of Kent.

The second woman to be returned to the new House of Commons, Lady Astor being the first, was Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, the present member of the Louth division of Lincolnshire. Mrs. Wintringham retains her seat with 11,699 votes against the Conservative candidate, Sir Alan Hastings, with 10,726 votes.

In the West Birmingham election Austen Chamberlain's vote was 15,405, against F. Smith, Labor, 9599. Mr. Chamberlain was returned unopposed as a Coalition Unionist in the last elections.

W. C. Bridgman, Conservative, the present Home Secretary, was elected in the Oswestry division of Shropshire.

Labor Wins Seats From Conservatives in British Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 16.—Two factors make it unsafe to generalize upon the British election results as they come in. The first is that many seats won back by Labor, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, had been won by the Conservatives in the election of 1919 were in radical or Labor hands. Their retention by the Conservatives or Coalition Liberals was hardly expected therefore. The second is that seats so lost are naturally amongst the earliest to be reported, as they are generally in towns where returns are easily collated.

The stronghold of the Conservatives, on the other hand, is in the country districts, where the scattered nature of the electorates makes the task of the returning officer a longer affair. All this understood and discounted, the fact remains that the returns published this morning have been a disappointment to the Conservatives, and more so to the Lloyd Georgeian Liberals. Both these parties are experiencing to the full measure the disadvantages so strikingly apparent in the recent United States elections, which appertain to those whose position as outgoing tenants of power is it necessary for them to defend instead of attack.

W. C. T. U. ADOPTS WORLD PROGRAM AGAINST ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, and it only remains for the people "to strap on the old-fashioned harness of county and state responsibility and to pull locally their share of the load of enforcement." She added:

"The Government of the United States is engaging in a great enterprise. We have adopted as our policy national prohibition. We have a lawless element reaping rich returns from defiance to it, and aid and comfort and patronage is extended to the lawless element by a very sizable minority who are opposed to that policy. The minority would have the unquestionable right under our form of government to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment by orderly means. But too great a number of the states believe in prohibition to make repeal within the realm even of possibility.

This is not the only law that presents great difficulties of enforcement. The violation of it simply receives greater publicity and in some spots a little more deplorable applause.

MR. HOOVER LEADS MOVE FOR CHANGE TO METRIC SYSTEM

Organization of a Boston or Massachusetts section of the American Metric Association will take place at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today at 4 p. m., at a meeting arranged for Boston and Cambridge business men, college students and faculty members, as well as any other persons interested in the metric movement. Dr. Arthur E. Kennelly of Technology is in charge of the meeting.

In the lead of the movement in the United States are Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and the Federal Department of Commerce, as well as the Chamber of Commerce of New York State and other representative organizations in the United States and Canada.

The annual convention of the national organization is to be held in Boston on Dec. 30. Both meetings are open to the general public. Advocates of standardization of weights and measures and adoption of a universal language of quantity regard the metric movement as a big step toward international peace.

DR. MANN TO GO WEST

Dr. Alexander Mann, for the past 17 years rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, has accepted the position of bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Episcopal Church, to which he was elected on Nov. 7. It is expected that he will be consecrated on about March 1, in Trinity Church, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW POLISH MINISTER

WARSAW, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Wladyslaw Wroblewski, the present Polish Minister in London is to be transferred to Washington and his place in London will be taken by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Skirmunt.

ENFORCEMENT SURE, SAYS DRY ADVOCATE

Rev. Clarence T. Wilson Asserts Wets Have Failed to Gain in 1922 Elections

By CLARENCE TRUE WILSON
National Secretary of Methodist Temperance Society of the United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—What do I think of prohibition as it comes out of the 1922 election?

Well, I think that, being imbedded in the Constitution, enacted into law and enforced in that conviction of the American people, it will stand.

But it has been weakly let, betrayed in the house of its friends, sidetracked by those who ought to have given it the main line, and the fight that we ought to have avoided is now on. It will be more bitter and relentless than was the fighting when prohibition was won.

In Illinois it was betrayed by the officers of the law and by the appointment of a wet federal enforcement officer, who openly went around saying he did not believe in the law that he had taken an oath and was receiving a salary to enforce, and while he is now out of office he left a trail of looseness in enforcement that has made prohibition a byword on the part of many thoughtless people who do not know by investigation that, even browbeaten and betrayed, it has done infinite good.

Wets' Initiative Petition

Then when the wets had by initiative petition secured an advisory vote by all the people, instead of the leadership in this a great opportunity for a sweeping educational campaign that would carry the State of Illinois and put to silence the false accusations of evil-minded people, they spent their time in fighting the taking of an expression of the people, and, when over-ruled by the courts, advised the dry not to vote at all on the subject, and under that leadership Methodist Conferences have voted to advise their people not to vote.

As we saw it then and know it now, this could do no possible good. It was a playing of the baby act by those who are appointed to enforce, and it was giving the field to the enemy without any resistance. It misrepresented the real sentiment of the State by failing to register the good and calling out the full strength of the bad.

And now that the overwhelming adverse vote is reported in all the papers of the world, not one of them ever added a footnote or a parenthesis, that the smallness of the dry vote is owing to the fact that the Anti-Saloon League advised all dries not to vote.

We could see this as clearly before as we do now, and we cannot possibly imagine how anyone failed to see and to note that the advice not to vote on a people's referendum was the worst possible advice that could be given to our folks.

Loss of Volstead Heavy

Of course, we have lost Congressman Volstead, a known dry, but he was not defeated because dry, but he was in his campaign, claimed that he was "drier than Volstead" and would be in Congress. Nevertheless, the loss of Volstead from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee is a great loss.

Balance that, if you will, with the overwhelming defeat of C. N. McArthur of Portland, Ore., was has been utterly wet, though representing a bone-dry State. There are 18 Republicans for every one Democrat in the city of Portland, McArthur's congressional district, and yet the Republican was overwhelmingly defeated and a dry Democrat elected to take his place. There is a similar situation in the State where Governor Olcott inherited the office by being Secretary of State at the death of the real Governor. He has given an administration which is a feather in the State enough to count in normal times, they have elected the Congressmen and Pierce, a Democrat, as Governor, showing that there is no slumping of moral sentiment or independence in voting out in Oregon.

As I look over the election results I do not see any wet triumphs. Every so-called "wet victory" was in a wet state or city. I notice not one case where a distinctly dry section has gone wet either in the referendum or in the election of a representative.

On the other hand, every one must recognize that when California passes the Wright Law, a duplicate of the Volstead Act, by a majority overwhelming, it is a distinct turning of a wet State into the dry column.

Must Educate Public

The lesson of election day to the dries will be that if we want to make the country distinctly dry, we must begin now an educational campaign that shall be as thorough as our campaign to win prohibition; first, for law obedience, until we create a conviction that the people will not wish to violate the law. Next, for law enforcement that shall gather up the criminally disposed who are left and make them obey our laws. Next, for law respect until the whole public shall see that prohibition has been a benefit and not a detriment to the state, to the individual, and to society.

To this end the pulpits, the Sunday-schools, the day schools, should render their lessons of temperance, abstinence, and prohibition, for if our country makes good, it will extend its policy around the world. If it fails, it will react upon itself.

Law Applies to Ships

Our latest phase is whether we can extend our prohibition to the harbors.

ASK FOR McLANE'S Beaver Silks

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"He profits most who serves best"

Lady Astor Talks on Success in Election

Plymouth, Nov. 16
LADY ASTOR, successful in her fight for re-election to the House of Commons from the Sutton division of Plymouth, declared today in a talk with an Associated Press representative that she had been confident from the beginning of a victorious outcome.

"I knew the battle was won before it started," she said. "You can't throw a moral challenge to Plymouth and not get a reply. The reactionaries forget that this is 1922, not 1872. They have a lot to learn, and a few more Dr. Baileys will learn them."

to the three-mile limit, and beyond the high-seas. I am happy that our President has decreed that wherever an American ship goes flying the American flag it is American territory and is dry under the Constitution. We believe that international law will make it just as clear that no foreign ship has a right to enter our harbors, dock at our wharves or approach our coasts with a commodity which is outlawed by the Federal Government of the United States and defined by our legislative bodies to be "Poison," and we call attention to the fact that Great Britain, after she had outlawed the slave trade, was not afraid to apply her doctrine to the high seas, for she not only enacted that no British ship carrying a British flag should also carry a slave, that a ship that went to Africa and stole negroes be regarded a pirate ship, but she actually declared that any ship of any nation flying any flag that entered one of her harbors with slave cargoes should, by virtue of the fact that she was a British vessel, forfeit her cargo and that said slaves should be forever free. Having come within the jurisdiction of the British Empire, they were emancipated forthwith.

We think there is a lesson for the United States in this, when the United States wakes up to the full realization of national prohibition and all its implications.

Measures Favored

Among the specific measures which the members are known to favor is the Sterling-Townier bill providing for a separate department of education. The order during the three years between now and the next convention will endeavor to be increasingly active as a "power for good." In the communities where chapters have been organized, delegates were sent to the national Congress for Co-ordination of Patriotic and Civic Work which met in the spring of 1922, to report on a program for this work.

The meeting yesterday took up the extension work of the order in foreign lands and planned to carry on a vigorous campaign to install chapters in countries where Masonry is not yet firmly established. The spread of international chapters has been one of the most important developments of the past three years, according to Mrs. Keyes, and is expected to prove valuable in strengthening a spirit of sympathy and co-operation between the women of America and Europe.

The order will shortly be installed in Italy, according to the secretary's report, by Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Tolentino of Rome, who have recently been initiated into the Washington Chapter. It is also planned to co-operate with the Masonic order in establishing Masonry in Jugoslavia.

"During the next year," said Mrs. Keyes, "it is the hope that Masonry will become firmly established in Jugoslavia and that it will be a powerful influence for good in reconstruction work. The Eastern Star will assist the Masons in that country by bringing Christianity and the spirit of good will to the front. Conditions there are very propitious for carrying out this program."

Delegates on Record

The delegates have gone on record as willing to co-operate "in every possible way" with the educational and charitable work of the Masonic order. They have also, according to the records, been active in work of this nature done under the name of their own organization. Many Eastern Star homes have been established, schools have been supported, and needy individuals have been assisted.

One of the most interesting of the recent projects is the Masonic home, La Misericordia, in Cuba. This is under the joint jurisdiction of the Eastern Star order and the Masons, and according to dispatches from Cuba, is doing "a wonderful work for all who need help and protection."

The establishment of "traveling libraries," in sections of the south where libraries are few and the people unable to buy books is also recorded as one of the most important activities of the past year. This work has been expedited by the offer of the Bureau of Railway Economics here to transport any books for this purpose free of cost.

The election of officers will take place today. Mrs. Cora R. Franz of Jacksonville, Fla., will succeed Mrs. Ellie Jones Chapin as Most Worthy Grand Matron.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT BY MOTION PICTURE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A course on industrial processes offered this year at the School of Commerce of New York University presents the subject matter entirely by means of motion pictures with supplementary information supplied by the lecturer, Nicholas T. Ficker.

"By using motion pictures we can acquaint the students with many of the more usual processes, machines, operations, assembly and other methods found in modern industrial plants," said Mr. Ficker. "Starting with the basic industries such as coal and iron mining and steel making, the course presents in detail the various stages through which raw materials pass until they come out finished products."

Some of the subjects included are petroleum, cut glass, steel, pottery and porcelain, rubber products, silk and wool, cotton and clothing.

This Old Fashioned Wedding Ring
can be MODERNIZED
Genuine Orange Blossom Design
Gold or Platinum
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
Jewellers, 162 Tremont St., Boston

When in Need of Flowers
Buy of The Florist
4 PARK ST. BOSTON

EASTERN STAR AIMS FOR CIVIC PROGRESS

Delegates in Triennial Session to Arouse Interest in National and World Welfare

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Plans for making the 76 chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star centers for stimulating its members to stand at all interest in civic, national and world welfare are being mapped out by the delegates at the seventeenth triennial assembly draws to a close. While the greater part of the meetings have been taken up with the organization and ritualistic work of the order it has been stressed that it must stand in the community for practical application of its guiding ideals—"Love, Relief and Truth."

It is stressed that the order has no idea of becoming a political force, but expects its members to stand at all times for civic progress and justice. "While we do not wish the order to be brought into prominence by taking an active part in politics," said Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, "we believe that women everywhere should make use of the right to vote, and not fail to cast a ballot which will put in office men and women who will safeguard our children and our homes and who will promote any plan for the betterment of our communities, such as schools, playgrounds and civic centers."

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Kemal Pasha Sends Greetings to Moscow

By The Associated Press
Angora, Nov. 16
MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA, Turkish Nationalist leader, has telegraphed President Lenin at Moscow his felicitations upon the fifth anniversary of the Soviet revolution in Russia.

"The Soviet revolution," says the message, "overturned the old regime and inaugurated a new era, one of the principal features of which has been the establishment of a Russo-Turkish friendship which I am convinced will grow stronger and stronger."

JAIL SENTENCES ASKED FOR OFFICERS OF HANOVER TRUST

Suffolk Superior Court today found Henry H. Chmielinski, president, and William S. McNary, treasurer, of the Hanover Trust Company, and Walter G. Conway of the Conway Clothing Company of New York City, guilty of contempt in connection with the recent investigation of the bank's affairs by the grand jury extraordinary convened by J. Weston Allen, Massachusetts Attorney-General. Later Mr. Allen personally appeared before Judge Bishop and asked that jail sentences be imposed on each of the three.

Charles Pizzi, former director of the trust company, which was one of the five banks closed by the State Bank Commissioner, was adjudged not guilty of contempt.

Charges of contempt resulted from the sending of letters to the special grand jurors during the presentation of evidence by Albert Hurwitz, assistant attorney-general, who was seeking to determine whether the bank officers had been criminally negligent.

TENTATIVE DATE SET FOR HEARING ON RIVER

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Information has been received in this city that the board of engineers for rivers and harbors of the War Department at Washington, D. C., has set Dec. 5 as the tentative date for the hearing to be held in Washington on the question of whether the board shall approve an adverse report by its district engineer on the project for the deepening of the Merrimack River from Lowell to the sea.

The adverse report held that the improvement would cost too much for the commercial benefit to be derived. Cities and towns and trade organizations of the Merrimack Valley are vitally interested in the project and have been for years. An organized effort is being made to submit convincing arguments before the board of the benefits to be derived from the improvement.

HAVERHILL SHOE INDUSTRY INACTIVE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—According to data procured by industrial leaders, business in the local shoe industry is about 50 per cent normal. Cutting departments in several instances are reported to be reduced to less than 30 per cent normal output. One or two plants are the exception, operating at nearly capacity.

The conditions prevailing are due to several causes, it is said, chief among which is the unsettled Labor conditions due to the protracted war between rival unions and the fact that the industry is without assurance of a working agreement after the first of the year. Shoe manufacturers state that buyers are very cautious about placing orders in this city unless manufacturers guarantee delivery, which is a difficult thing to do under present circumstances.

WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE PLANS

Detailed plans of the work before the Boston League of Women Voters for the next four months will be discussed at the fall business meeting of the league, at its headquarters, No. 3 Joy Street, this afternoon and evening. Round tables will be held on the phases of the work before the league have been arranged, and candidates in the coming city elections are expected to be present and to speak.

BOSTON GREETED WORLD'S BIGGEST OCEAN GREYHOUND

(Continued from Page 1)

during the last 40 years, is possible when files of newspapers are consulted. Forty years ago the largest ship entering the Port of Boston was the Allen Liner Parisian. On its first arrival and at the completion of its initial voyage from Liverpool, in February, 1881, the Parisian was hailed as the "largest and most magnificent steel passenger steamship in the world."

The following comparison of the Parisian and the Majestic brings out the advance of 40 years:

	Parisian 1882	Majestic 1922
Length	450 ft.	956 ft.
Breadth	46 ft.	100 ft.
Depth of hull	35 ft.	105 ft.
Number of decks	3	9
Draft of water	20 ft.	33 ft.
Horsepower of engines	4,000	100,000
Number of propellers	1	4
Number of boilers	4	4
Number of funnels	34	240
Total crew	119	1,092
Speed, miles per hour	14	24 to 27

Approaching the Dry Dock

As the huge Majestic approached the dry dock, the bulkhead for which had been removed, it moved cautiously forward, under guiding assistance from 13 tugs, and slowly pushed its way into the entrance. The Majestic is 100 feet wide, while the dock is 149 feet wide. As the Majestic's weight is nearly 57,000 tons and its cable contents equal to 400 ordinary eight-room houses, it automatically "pushed" a considerable volume of the 55,000,000 gallons of water contained in the dry dock through the narrow space on each of its sides back to the sea.

As soon as the dock was "dry" leaving the Majestic resting on and supported by the several rows of blocks, scores of men immediately began erecting staging around the hull and a large staff of cleaners and scrapers began work. About 300 skilled machinists, ship fitters, calkers, etc., from the force of the Boston Navy Yard were on hand to begin the work of drawing the tail shafts and propellers. Each of the four propellers weighs 16 tons and the tail shafts 23 tons.

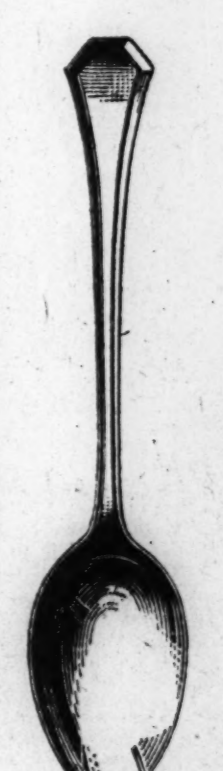
Docking and undocking charges for using this dock are based on the displacement or weight of the vessel involved. The charge is 17 cents per ton, making this expense \$9690. A charge of 13 cents a ton is made for each 24 hours the dock is used. As it is estimated that the Majestic will be in dock five days, this charge will be at least \$37,050, a total of \$46,740. Wages for the 300 naval employees engaged in repairs and the erection of staging, etc., will bring this sum to at least \$66,110. The cleaning, scraping and painting is to be done by contract, so that the total cost will be about \$75,000.

STEEL TREATING TO BE SHOWN

Mayor Curley announced today that the American Society for Steel Treating is to hold an exhibition in Mechanics Building, Boston, the first two weeks in September of 1923. There will be 150 exhibitors and many delegates to the convention which is to be held here in connection with the exhibition. The president of the society is T. D. Lynch of Pittsburgh, of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. It is said that there are 3000 members of the American Society for Steel Treating, and that of these fully 25 per cent are in New England.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO. INC.

EST. 1830



He Who Gives Silver gives that which is useful, that which is ornamental, that which is lasting.

The Columbia Pattern

Is one which never grows tiresome. It is a standard design with us, and a set can be replenished or increased at will. Made of solid sterling silver.

Simple Monograms Engraved Without Charge

This Columbia Tea Spoon

Trade Weight	\$15.00 per dozen
Medium Weight	18.50 per dozen
Heavy Weight	22.00 per dozen

WEST & WASHINGTON STREETS BOSTON

PROF. A. B. HART DENIES CHARGE THAT HE IS AN ANGLOPHILE

Defends Use of His History in Public Schools Before School Committee; Meeting Breaks Up in Row

Rising in his own defense and that of his textbook, "School History of the United States," at a hearing of the Boston school committee held last evening on a charge that certain textbooks now used in the schools were pure British propaganda, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University said:

"The animus of this meeting seems to be that great British capitalists and others have been raising great sums of money for the circulation of British propaganda in this country, and that there is a connection between that and the content of certain schoolbooks. It is a personal question with me. No man has a right to assail another without proof and there is no proof. I believe there was a British organization spending large sums of money on propaganda in this country during the war, but not now. I never got any of it then or at any other time. It is absurd.

"It has been charged here tonight that in his will Cecil Rhodes planned for the return of the United States to British control. I looked up that will today. It is not in his will. Years before he had some such crazy idea. His will is of a very different kind and absolutely abandons that plan. More than one gentleman here has ventured to allude to the writer of the textbooks they condemn as influenced by propaganda or connected with pay to that end. I do not accuse Mr. Watson, who first brought the charges with being influenced to that action by any publisher of textbooks. He is incapable of it. I ask the same courtesy.

Never Altered Books for Money

"I put this on record. I never made a change in any of my books in consequence of any money offered to me or because of the wish of any organization. England and the United States are two great communities. The great advantage of the Revolution was that it made two communities. Not one of us here tonight, certainly not this one, hopes to see the United States united with England in any kind of intimate alliance. My point of view cannot be better expressed than to quote our statesman, John Adams: 'I have no attachment but to my own country.' Can all my critics say the same?"

Professor Hart had scarcely resumed his seat when Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the Knights of Columbus historical commission, was on his feet to charge that Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons in England, and purchased by the Sulgrave Institute charged with being an agent of British propaganda and of which Professor Hart was a member, had passed out of possession of the Washington family 90 years before George Washington was born. Could he deny it, Mr. McSweeney demanded of Professor Hart.

"And that," exclaimed Prof. Hart, dropping back in his chair, "I suppose is the reason for throwing my book out of the Boston schools!" Immediately there was a hubbub. "The meeting is adjourned!" declared Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman of the School Committee, bringing down his gavel and shutting off further discussion.

The hearing had been called as a result of a letter preferred by Mr. A. Watson, member of the city council, that certain school textbooks were instruments of British propaganda and a request that the school committee inform the council if any of these books were in use in the public schools. Three of them were found to be, and one, as stated by Chairman Scannell in opening the meeting, had been removed. The present hearing then involved but two books, "School History of the United States" by Albert Bushnell Hart and "American History" by D. S. Muzzey.

Crowd at Hearing

The hearing brought out an audience that packed the school committee rooms and overflowed into the corridors. It was composed largely of quite young men, with a few older ones and a sprinkling of women. Appearing to support the charges of Mr. Watson were Charles S. O'Connor, member of the school committee; Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the Knights of Columbus historical commission; William C. Prout, chief executive of the Knights of Columbus of Massachusetts; John J. Walsh, state historian of the American Legion; John L. McDonald, past state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and at present a member of the Boston Americanization committee, and Charles Grant Miller of New York, organizer of the Patriotic League for the Preservation of American History.

On the opposite side were Professor Hart and T. L. Minton of the Loyal Coalition, who said he had come supposing there was to be a discussion of certain textbooks, but that during several hours he had heard nothing but a tirade against a friendly Nation. Each of the speakers asserted his own loyalty to Americanism, whether it dated back to 300 years of American soil or was of modern origin.

Mr. O'Connor Quotes From Book

School Committee member O'Connor was the first speaker. He pointed out many paragraphs in both the Muzzey and Hart books which to his mind were offensive. He objected to the statement in the Hart book that "The real reason for the Revolution was that since the people were more used to free government than the English at home, they looked upon every effort of Parliament to tax them as an effort to deprive them of part of their freedom." The statement, he said, is in derogation of the reasons set forth in the Declaration of Independence as written by Thomas Jefferson and concurred in by every signer of the document.

He declared that the statement in the same history that at the Battle of Lexington the English "probably" began the attack was an evasive statement in favor of the English. He charged that the author based his

statement on an account written by an officer in the enemy army. Mr. O'Connor believed that many subjects treated were too controversial for a school textbook and that accounts given were inadequate and unfair. The statement that "the Federalists looked upon Jefferson as an atheist, liar, and demagogue" he asserted had no place in a textbook and was subversive of all efforts expended upon Americanization work. He declared that textbook writers have the double responsibility of presenting historical truth and exercising a discretion properly to be expected from those who write for immature minds incapable of making fine distinctions for themselves.

Mr. Watson presented to the school committee quantities of letters, pamphlets, books, newspapers, briefs, and other material which he said went to show the extent of British propaganda in the United States and its schools. These involved the names of Cecil Rhodes, Lord Northcliffe, Sir Gilbert Parker, Owen Wister, "some-times called an American," and others. A mover-ent, he said, had been started to "correct" history school books of the "United States in favor of England and would continue 'unless we stop it.'"

Speaking for the 74,000 members of the Knights of Columbus in Massachusetts, William C. Prout asserted that the movement on textbooks was not initiated by that body, stating that it began with the Sons of the American Revolution, but was taken up by the Knights of Columbus, which was a patriotic organization. Enough had already been said, he said, to damn the books in question for use in the public schools. If a book contained a single statement that would shake the faith of boys and girls in the patriotism of the fathers of the Republic, it was the absolute duty of the school committee to say that it should not be in the hands of the children, he declared.

NEW HISTORY READY

Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the historical commission for the Knights of Columbus, and himself said to have a history textbook in preparation, said that that organization has now ready to present to the American public a correct history of America written by historians who had until now been shut out unheard. If Muzzey's and Hart's histories were the only ones to be excluded from the schools, he went on to say, very little good would be accomplished. A publisher had recently said to him that most of the textbooks were the products of pastepot and scissors. He referred to the "abominable aim of what the controlled press called the 'chimeras of patriotism' operating under pretense of world peace." "It is a constant irritant," he said, "which will inevitably produce war. It is the essence of disloyalty and approaches treason." "We asked for an impartial investigation by the school committee," he said.

Among other things, John J. Walsh declared that Muzzey's history to be inefficient historically and to give undue emphasis to English antecedents, as, for instance, the landing of Cabot on North America, when it was probable he had never touched the North American coast.

"Make America," called John L. Macdonald, "the equal to the occasion of meeting foreign propaganda. It makes the blood of a real American boil," and then proceeded to address himself to the audience on the importance of defending the United States from foreign influence. He, as well as other speakers against the textbooks, was accorded warm applause.

English Plans Exposed

Charles Grant Miller, introduced as an eminent journalist from New York, spoke of an English effort to bring about the recognition of Magna Carta Day in the United States, to eclipse the Fourth of July. He had learned that morning that the Muzzey history had been thrown out of the state normal schools in Tennessee, he said. Back of the British propaganda, he said, was the clear and uniform purpose that the American people of the future should doubt, discredit or never know the real causes of the American Revolution and have no sound understanding of the significance of Faneuil Hall, the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party or Nathan Hale. But Major Andre and every act of England was to be extolled. People of the United States were to be made to believe that the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution were largely plagiarisms and the true spirit of American democracy deadened, de-Americanized and Britishized in the American public schools.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL INQUIRY AT CAPITAL

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—While the special board on investigation of the shore establishment of the Navy, under Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, is

collecting data on naval training stations and other shore stations for the report which will be submitted in a month or so, the Navy Department here is receiving telegrams of protest against abandoning any of the establishments.

It is denied at the Navy Department that there is any intention at the present time of abolishing the Great Lakes Station. It is believed the report is traceable to a chance remark of Admiral Rodman when he was speaking in the Great Lakes region in the interests of Navy Day, Oct. 27, to the effect that the number of naval training stations could take care of all the recruits. The training stations have always been regarded favorably by business men, who would lose considerable local trade if those in their district should be abandoned. The closing of the training station at Newport, R. I., aroused such protest in New England that it was reopened within a year.

PEKING RECEIVES POWERS' DEMANDS

Drastic Action Will Be Taken Unless Kidnaped Missionaries Are Immediately Released

PEKING, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Measures for the immediate release of the foreign missionaries kidnaped by Chinese bandits were demanded of the Peking Government today by the American, British, Italian, French and Swedish ministers, who acted under instructions of their governments.

The five ministers, presenting a joint note, called for the release and informed executives of the Chinese Republic that the continued retention of the missionaries in captivity would not be tolerated by the powers. The powers, it was said, would be compelled to act drastically unless the missionaries were released and guarantees given for the future safety of the hundreds of other missionaries in China.

The note was couched in vigorous language. It declared that the missionaries were carrying on their work in the interior of China under treaties which had been violated by the abductors.

It is understood that Washington instructed Jacob Gould Schurman, the American minister, to impress upon China the seriousness of the bandits' activities in detaining foreigners for political motives. Dr. Schurman protested only in behalf of the two American captives, but joined the other ministers in general complaint against interference with the treaty rights of missionaries.

Besides the Americans, the captives now include one Greek, one French citizen, one British subject, one Swedish and one Italian. The bandits have seized various nationalities with a view of forcing the Peking Government to incorporate the bandits in the regular Chinese Army. Most of the brigands are dismissed soldiers who want reinstatement. Peking probably will be forced to accede to the bandits' demands in order to satisfy the powers.

AMERICA TO HAVE 3 PARLEY OBSERVERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Richard Washburn Child, United States Ambassador to Italy, and Joseph C. Grew, United States Minister to Switzerland, have been announced by the State Department as official observers at the Near East conference to be held in Lausanne with Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol acting as associate observer and dividing his time between Lausanne and Constantinople. Mr. Child has had experience as an observer at the Genoa Conference and Mr. Grew is regarded as one of the best informed men in the diplomatic service. Although there have been some objections made to Admiral Bristol, they will have no effect upon the State Department, as he is regarded as one of the most reliable officials available and the one best fitted to protect American interests in the Near East.

The aide memoir sent to the several powers directed by the State Department, about two weeks ago contained an outline of the basis of the American position. The United States has never been a party to a Near East treaty and has never been a party to a conference for the consideration of territorial questions. This policy is to be departed from at the Lausanne conference both territorial problems and commercial problems will be brought up.

AFRICAN AFForestation PLAN

KOKSTAD, Cape Colony, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Union Government has just purchased many thousands acres on the slopes of the Ingeli Mountain range, which lies between Kokstad and Harding (Natal). A big afforestation scheme is to be commenced there, with the object of finding work for a number of unemployed married men. The Government already possesses some valuable tracts of natural forest in the same district, containing yellow wood trees of the finest class.

HARD COAL BILLS RAISED 30 PER CENT BY USERS' DISDAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

outside the east—bituminous coal has supplanted anthracite for domestic purposes, the hold of the latter is gradually weakening, and in other countries of the world only a few million tons are mined annually.

Mining Conditions Differ

A few facts on the history and difference between the two sorts of coal are necessary for a grasp on the present complex problems that beset the country. From their different geological formation arise the different working conditions in hard and soft coal mines. The former are deep, the coal has been subject to greater pressure, the product is nearer to pure carbon and ash, and consequently burns with less smoke. Hard coal costs more to consumers because it costs more to mine: the seams are usually wet, pumps are necessary, the veins are folded and faulted to a degree that would make soft coal extraction in like circumstances unprofitable. Hard coal needs great care in cleaning. Finally, about 30 per cent of the entire anthracite output is reduced to sizes so small that consumers refuse to take them. Few householders realize that for every two tons of coal they buy they are paying an additional levy for the third ton which they disdain. Their disdain costs them dearly. The operator simply adds the cost of that third ton to their price, having subtracted what he can get for it sold in "steam sizes" to industry in competition with soft coal, which it does not equal in heat value.

In the last few years the size of anthracite called "pea coal" has been successfully introduced. The present shortage, it is hoped, may "float" the next smaller size, "No. 1, Buckwheat." In all the waste that characterizes the coal industry, the waste induced by the recklessness and indifference of the consumer plays a great part.

Chemicals Wasted

The industrial waste in the consumption of soft coal presents on its side a staggering total. Soft coal is rich in the tar, ammonium, illuminating gas and valuable chemicals whose absence makes anthracite smokeless. A Smithsonian Institution report shows 2000 pounds of good bituminous made up as follows:

One thousand five hundred pounds of smokeless fuel analogous. Ten thousand cubic feet of illuminating gas. Twenty-two pounds of ammonium sulphate. Two and one-half gallons of benzol. Nine gallons of tar. All but the heat-producing substances in practically all of the grand total of 500,000,000 tons of soft coal annually produced are squandered. The supply of mineral elements from which dyes are made, the minerals with unique value as fertilizer, the chemicals forming the basis for a hundred compounds, from explosives to perfumes, all go up in smoke. The smoke blackens cities. The vanished

wealth costs something like \$10 a year to each United States citizen. Graphite is another of the carbon substances left underground by the ancient coal age. Graphite is harder even than anthracite and cannot be burned. Lignite, on the other hand, is softer than soft coal, while peat is "softest" of all, and in its growth in bogs some see the process of coal manufacture now going on. Rhode Island coal is harder than Pennsylvania anthracite, and some who have tried to use it as a fuel hint that it is close to graphite. The explanation for these differences in structure is found in geology.

Story of Coal Making

In that mysterious past era called the Coal Age a luxuriant of vegetable life prevailed that never afterward was equaled. The atmosphere was charged with carbonic gas that aided plants to grow but prevented vertebrate life. Gigantic reeds, ferns and mosses rose from jungle marshes as high as the pines which grew with them, whose carbonized stumps are still dug out from coal seams. The debris from the impenetrable forests accumulated beneath the surface of the swamps, where the water prevented oxidation, the pressure through succeeding years making the boggy bottom ever more compact.

Geological changes took place, the swamps sank, were covered with silt, were heaved up and made the foundations for new accretions in which still more of the carbon from the atmosphere was packed. Finally, in eastern America a great convulsion is supposed to have taken place; the trough of marsh believed to have run parallel to the Atlantic gave way, the sides crumpled up, the crust was rocked and riven, the heat of the interior of the earth and the pressure of piled-up mountains added the task of making coal.

That part of the Coal Age bog subjected to the greatest pressure and most intense heat had its volatile matter squeezed and scorched out of it. That is graphite and anthracite. The other parts formed a descending scale of hardness, and retain an ascending scale of gas and tar. All the natural geological factors that make anthracite superior for domestic use have tended to increase its cost. Anthracite is pure in carbon and ash, but it is deep underground; it is "clean" but the process entailed in producing it has been involved, and it is rare. From now on the price of hard coal is certain to increase, though probably by very slow degrees, till our descendants seven or eight generations from now will hardly know it.

Probably their greatest wonder will be at the waste and extravagance with which man utilized the lavish gift of nature.

TERMINAL LOCATION BOUGHT

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16—The Portland Terminal Company has purchased Higby Park, where the New England fair was held 25 years ago, and the buildings there, it was announced last night. The company plans to convert the general freight business of the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads, which constitute the Portland Terminal Company. The repair shops, sheds, and all the terminal buildings with the exception of offices, will be removed from Portland to the new property.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LIQUOR POLICY BITTERLY CRITICIZED

Bootleggers Vie With Government in the Sale of Alcohol —Many New Stores Being Opened

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Indications that British Columbia's system of government liquor control is proving a failure and that its end is in sight are not lacking at the end of the first week of the Legislature's present session here. A veritable storm of criticism of the liquor administration, mixed with warnings that British Columbia is headed for bone-dry prohibition, burst as soon as the House opened. Opposition members are concentrating their attacks on the Oliver Government on its handling of the liquor situation, which undoubtedly has done more than anything else to weaken the administration.

"During the next year we will be plunged into a discussion as to the advisability of retaining the present liquor act," J. W. Jones, Conservative member for South Okanagan, declared. "We find that bootleggers are thriving in this province and it is reported that they are making as much revenue as the Government." While the Attorney-General, A. M. Manson, had announced that he would administer the liquor law in the interest of moderation and

morality, every effort was being made to encourage the sale of liquor, Mr. Jones said. To this end Government liquor stores were being established at many new points, he declared.

W. J. Bowser, leader of the Opposition, said he understood that 280 bootleggers were operating one in Prince Rupert, home of the Attorney-General. He charged that the liquor law was loosely administered and asserted that the Government was endeavoring to increase the consumption of liquor simply to raise revenue. He attacked the Attorney-General's action in allowing the sale of pocket flasks of strong liquor—a step obviously intended to encourage the consumption of spirits. Many clubs throughout the Province, he said, were selling beer, contrary to the law. R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, demanded a public investigation of the administration of the liquor law. He said that liquor conditions were so "rotten" that a thorough investigation was needed. The overhead cost of managing the Government's liquor business, he believed, was much too high.

Hugh Walpole, English Novelist, Talks on "Books and Friendship."

Exemplifies His Own Theory That Lecturers Should Be "Desperately Keen on Their Subjects"

Hugh Walpole, English novelist, spoke upon "Books and Friendship" yesterday afternoon, at Jordan Hall, under the auspices of Miss Hersey's School Association and for the benefit of its charities. As one booklover addressing a roomful of his fellows, with quiet humor he recounted certain of his own experiences with books. All lecturers, he asserted, in order to support the hardships of their life, must be "desperately keen upon their subjects" and, unquestionably, Mr. Walpole measured up to his own standard.

The captivating world of books opened for Mr. Walpole when, as a schoolboy, he once went home on holiday. At the last a book had been thrust into his hand, the injunction laid upon him that it must be read before the beginning of next term, and at once all the joy went out of the departure. A book in the holidays was obviously a thing to be detested; moreover, a book written by anyone with such an outrageous name as "Walter Scott, Bart.," must inevitably be a bore. Fortunately, there was a boy in the village, less robust than young Hugh and therefore capable of being intimidated to the extent of reading this work and divulging its contents before the holidays were finished. However, it so chanced that one day Hugh went into a bookshop, the first which played any part in his life, and there he noticed a pile of small books in brown paper covers; they smelt deliciously, mysteriously, and their type was of a fascinating diminitiveness. He liked the look of those books, not that he actually had any thought of reading one of them. He bought one, with the first penny spent for anything other than sweets; and, because he knew that in all probability, if he were discovered reading such poor type, the book would be taken away from him, he stole up to bed with his treasure and began reading by candlelight. The book was "The Tailman," a romance, calculated to hold spellbound the imagination of an adventurous small boy. Not until he had read to the end did he discover that this was the same book that he had been allotted as his holiday task. It is significant that Mr. Walpole is now a collector of Walter Scott, that he possesses most of the works in the first edition, copies of all books and pamphlets about Scott, numbers of letters and several original MSS.

There followed accounts of how books have presented themselves to Mr. Walpole in times of stress, precisely the right books, even as though each were to say: "I am just what you need at the moment. Take me with you and give me a trial." While awaiting the results of a mathematical examination at Cambridge, "Marius the Epicurean" was first read, its "jewel-like prose" illumining the despair in the mind of the undergraduate as well as the gloom of his dreary lodging; and during the revolution in Moscow, at a moment of terrific danger, somehow Joseph Conrad's "Personal Record" had been picked up and had given comfort. Books, it was held, literally know when we require them and accordingly press themselves into our service.

Perhaps the outstanding delight of Mr. Walpole's discourse lay in his personal anecdotes of such literary giants as Mr. Hardy, Henry James, and Arnold Bennett. Each revealed the man with subtle, yet sure touch. A friend had taken Mr. Walpole, as a very young man, to tea at Mr. Hardy's house. When the visitors entered the master was in the back of the room, "like a little nutcracker." Mrs. Hardy was there, also, the first Mrs. Hardy, and this lady talked incessantly. Desiring above all else to hear something from Mr. Hardy, it was appalling that the time went on and went, filled with the prattle of his wife, Mr. Hardy continuing to "put cake into his mouth and to follow it up with tea." At length, as his guests were departing, Mr. Hardy rose, shook hands with Mr.

Walpole, and directed a remark to him.

"I understand you are going to write."

"Yes," said Mr. Walpole, breathlessly expectant of words of wisdom to follow.

"Don't," said Mr. Hardy, and the visit was at an end.

Mr. Walpole's audience of yesterday, however, was intensely grateful that he had not obeyed the advice offered so long ago.

W. CUNO NAMED AS SUCCESSOR TO DR. JOSEF WIRTH

Manager of Hamburg-American Line to Form Cabinet, It Is Reported

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Wilhelm Cuno, general manager of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed the Wirth Ministry. It was unofficially announced this afternoon.

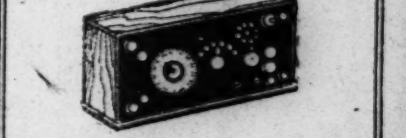
Up to a late hour last night President Ebert was still conferring with the Reichstag leaders in an effort to reach a solution of the present Government crisis brought about by the resignation of the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, and his Cabinet.

Mr. Cuno was reported to be strongly in favor of a nonpartisan ministry, composed of men with industrial and economic training, who might be recruited from the political parties or so chosen that they would be assured of sufficient parliamentary support to enable the new ministry to carry out the constructive policies demanded by the present internal situation and the reparations question.

Neither the Socialists nor the Clerical Party showed an inclination to disengage the political situation. The non-radical press and the leaders of the middle parties continue to rail at the Socialists for allegedly light-heartedly bringing about a parliamentary upheaval in the present stage of the reparations negotiations, although it is conceded by them that any new cabinet in which the radicals are not given active participation would be short-lived.

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MAINE BANK LAW CHANGES PROPOSED

State Commissioner Urges Among Other Things, More Savings Bank Trustees

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16 (Special).—Fred L. Lawrence, State Bank Commissioner, in speaking before a group of savings bank officials and the Legislative Recess Committee on Banks and Banking at the State House on Tuesday, suggested that the minimum number of trustees of savings banks be increased. He did not believe they could successfully discharge their duties as active factors in the respective communities if their number was too limited. He called attention to the fact that the average number of trustees of savings banks in Vermont was 8-12, in Rhode Island 11, in Connecticut 13, and Massachusetts 19, while the average in Maine is only 6-12.

Deduction of Assets
Commissioner Lawrence would also change the statute establishing the method of imposing taxes on savings bank deposits by eliminating the deductions and substituting for a rate of one-half of one per cent a rate of one-fourth of one per cent, which would yield practically the same revenue.

"The idea of permitting deductions of certain assets, or, as it practically works out, complete or partial tax exemption of certain securities, was evidently intended to hold out an inducement to invest in Maine securities, regardless of the wisdom of such a policy. It carries with it the anomaly of encouraging investments in stocks, which are tax exempt in the hands of individuals, while discouraging the purchase of the bonds of the same companies. It makes impossible investment in municipal and State obligations outside of Maine."

Commissioner Lawrence also believes that when the court orders the liquidation of an insolvent institution, the liquidation of its affairs should be entrusted to the State Department and he says that this is now the practically uniform practice in other states. He further observed that the right of savings banks to loan on collateral should be limited so that only a small percentage of such loans could be made on collateral which the bank itself could not purchase. The so-called Christmas clubs, in the opinion of the commissioner, should be specifically authorized by law, although there is no statutory prohibition against their maintenance and they have been permitted by the department, as they appear to afford a very useful and helpful service.

Community Feeling Developed
Commissioner Lawrence says that there should be some statutory regulation of the business of receiving for safe keeping securities of customers, chiefly Liberty bonds, a condition that has grown up since the World War. He says that the savings banks of Maine are now holding more than \$3,750,000 of securities for safe keeping, of which all but \$82,000 are Liberty bonds, while the trust companies of the State are holding \$7,200,000, of which half are Liberty bonds. Some 15 of the savings banks are receiving such securities without issuing any receipt whatever and others issue a simple receipt with varying degrees of identification, while more than two-thirds of the banks fail to carry burglary insurance, covering property held for safe keeping.

PEABODY MINISTER NAMED FOR MAYOR

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Rev. Robert A. Peabody, who resigned his pulpit to enter politics, was nominated today for Mayor in the city primary. His opponent will be Mayor William A. Shea, re-nominated with five votes less than Mr. Bakeman.

The five-plank platform approved by Mr. Bakeman pledges to divorce such political influences from city government as will make public office truly mean public service; to aim for scientific equalization of values in real and personal property; to lessen the burden of taxation by economy and efficiency in government; to make the people partners in government by giving the utmost publicity to the affairs of the city; and to take advice from everybody and dictation from none, administering the affairs of the city without prejudice.

PROHIBITION MAKES MANY HOMES BETTER

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special).—Another important contribution to testimony regarding the beneficial effects of prohibition is made in the report of the Worcester district of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which says that intemperance, which used to hold first place as a factor in the neglect of children, has dropped to fifth place.

"There is still much to be desired for prohibition," says Miss Grace M. Houghton, district agent, "but beyond doubt there has been a marked improvement in the home conditions of families where formerly the intemperance of the father or mother made them unbearable."

NEW HIGHWAY LAWS FOR MAINE PROPOSED

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 15 (Special).—Reciprocal laws in the eastern states regarding the length of stay of out-of-state motorists, a gasoline tax, right of way of vehicles on the right of intersecting highways, examination of applicants for operators' licenses, restoration of the minimum age limit to 16 years, heavier penalties for driving after a license has been revoked and a bond issue of not more than \$7,000,000 for highway work, were among the suggestions offered to the State Highway Commission last night by members of the Maine Automobile Association, deal-

ers in automobiles and allied interests.

Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer, said 955 miles of the system of Maine highways had been completed, leaving 600 to be finished. He said it would require \$10,000,000 to complete the system. He expects federal aid of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in the next two years. The incoming Legislature can authorize the issue of \$2,600,000 of bonds there is available at the present time, and there will be available during the next two years federal aid to the amount of \$1,700,000. This will make \$4,300,000 which can be used for highway construction. It is therefore necessary to find about \$6,000,000 more to complete the system.

GOVERNOR BAXTER DEFINES ATTITUDE

Maine Executive Replies to Questions Asked by National Civic Federation

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16 (Special).—Following his recent declaration to endorse nation-wide observance of Navy Day, Gov. Percival P. Baxter has been asked by the National Civic Federation, of which Alton B. Parker, at one time candidate for President of the United States, is the head, to give his opinion on "how far and in what manner it is advisable for America to participate in international affairs?" and "how far may the United States safely go in reducing its army and navy?" In his reply Governor Baxter says:

"The reconstruction of Europe, both spiritually and economically, is coming from within and not from without. America should place its own house in order and thus become Europe's inspiration."

"I have grave doubts as to America's participation in any international conference until other nations prove their willingness to forget their age-long enmities and rivalries."

European diplomacy in the past has been founded on distrust and intrigues, while America's has been and is founded on unselfishness."

Until Europe recognizes and adopts standards of international relationship more in accordance with what there can be no lasting mutual confidence among nations."

"I have no reason to doubt the wisdom of the present national Administration in reducing the size of the army and navy, especially as such a reduction affords an excellent opportunity to dispose of whatever inefficiency there is in these two departments."

MICHIGAN DELAYS SCHOOL CHANGES

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 16.—Proponents of a proposed amendment to the state Constitution, that would bar parochial and private schools in Michigan, will be obliged to collect new signatures to the initiative petition if the proposal is to be submitted to the voters at the election next spring, the Attorney-General's Department ruled yesterday. Approximately 100,000 signatures were obtained to petitions intended to bring the proposal to a vote at the recent election, but the petitions were withheld and plans made to submit them in time for the spring election.

The Attorney-General's opinion was requested by the Secretary of State when he was informed the proponents of the amendment hoped to use the signatures already obtained in submitting the petitions for the next election.

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BENEFITS OF DRY LAW TO BE SHOWN

Charitable Workers Called Upon by Mrs. Tilton to Help Educate the People

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special).—Confidence in the basic integrity of the people of Massachusetts and their uncompromising support of that which is right when they fairly understand a proposition, was expressed by Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, when she called upon the charitable workers of the state to bend their energies to the education of the people to the benefits of prohibition even in the present condition of lax enforcement of the law. As chairman of the Boston Welfare Society committee to investigate prohibition, Mrs. Tilton was to have addressed the annual convention of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Workers which closed its two-day session in Greenfield this afternoon. Prevented from personal attendance she sent a message which was read from the platform.

"We charitable organization people who know what prohibition does for the home and children need not be discouraged by the vote in Massachusetts, for on the day we voted against law enforcement California voted for it by over 50,000 majority and Ohio voted down wine and beer by 187,000," Mrs. Tilton declared in her message. "We have in the House of Representatives at Washington about 190 wets and about 260 dries and three new dry senators in the Senate. So the country is still going strong toward building up prohibition and giving us ever increasing benefits from this great reform."

"But Massachusetts and Maryland still remain outside. What we charity organization people have got to do is this: to get the reason for prohibition to the 'outside' people of Massachusetts, to the man on the street. He evidently does not realize the good prohibition is doing and has, therefore, grown impatient of the law enforcement of the law. When the average man sees as we see, the real benefits that are coming to the home from prohibition, he will turn around and help us. It is for us to get the facts to the people of the State, and gradually change the mind of Massachusetts to vote prohibition. This can be done. Let us begin today."

This is said to be the beginning of a vigorous campaign to be waged throughout the State with the intent to make Massachusetts go overwhelmingly for "dry" measures in the elections two years hence.

AUSTRIA SOUGHT PEACE, SAYS DEPUTY

Jean Longuet, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, speaking at Symphony Hall, Boston, last night, declared that Austria had offered advantageous peace terms to the Allies in 1917, but they were refused by the Allies because they thought more territory could be gained by fighting to the end, and they did not even allow the people of their countries to know of the offer. M. Longuet vehemently attacked M. Clemenceau, France's former Premier, and stated that while German imperialism had started the war, British, French, and Italian imperialism had prolonged it.

The meeting was opened by George E. Roemer Jr., a Boston lawyer, and was first addressed by Morris Hillquit, a Socialist leader from New York, who contrasted the spread of Socialism in Europe with its slow growth in the United States. He said he foresaw great political changes in this country as the result of a proposed new political party to be formed in Chicago by 2,000,000 railroad workers.

TAX FREE PROPERTY VALUE \$290,906,589

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—Property in Connecticut exempt from taxation has a total value of \$290,906,589, according to the quadrennial report of

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Tax Commissioner William H. Blodgett. This is an increase of 45.1 per cent over the total four years ago. All schools, public libraries, churches, ecclesiastical societies, fire departments, public buildings, parks and charitable institutions are not called upon to pay property taxes.

The report shows an increase of 56.3 per cent in exemptions granted by town officials to corporations and institutions not included in those regularly exempted. This power rests with town assessors and treasurers. The great growth of educational institutions in Connecticut is reflected in an increase of 68.4 per cent since 1918 in the value of public school property exempted.

VATICAN CONSIDERS FRENCH PROPOSALS

Pope Studies Projected Agreement With Republic—New Interpretation of Procedure

PARIS, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—The projected agreement between France and the Vatican has been placed in the hands of the Pope for his decision, it was authoritatively stated here today. Pope Pius XI is now studying the question and has reserved his final decision.

There is no indication at present that the Holy See will act favorably on the project. Monsignor Cerretti, papal nuncio in Paris, refused to discuss the question today but, it is understood, that the Vatican though it has never accepted the French law of separation of 1905, shows a disposition to secure some practical working agreement between the French Government and the Holy See.

It is stated that a new interpretation of papal procedure may be made and that the form of governance of church property may be modified to make it equivalent to a board of trustees such as is found in the United States as holders of church property.

Difficulties Mostly Political

There have been many difficulties, part of which have been political, in the way of consummating an agreement. Monsignor Cerretti and Charles Jonnet, the French Ambassador to the Holy See, have been working upon a solution for the past year. On the one hand, there is the difficulty presented by the canons and doctrine of the Church of Rome, which the Vatican contents were infringed upon by the French law of 1905. With a partial agreement reached based upon a new interpretation of the law, it is pointed out that this would last only as long as there was a French Government favorable to such an interpretation.

Bill to be Presented

From the point of view of Rome, the present arrangement whereby all the churches and cathedrals are supported by the French Government, has its favorable aspect, as it relieves the priests and bishops of the responsibility of maintenance and repair of the buildings, especially since the law specified that the churches are distinctly reserved for the Roman Catholic religion.

Raymond Poincaré, as soon as the agreement is completed, will present a bill to Parliament under which church congregations will be permitted a larger control over property and funds than that allowed under the statute now separating church and state.

Mgr. Baudrillard, rector of the Roman Catholic Institute in Paris, in talking of this development, indicated that the cathedrals would remain under the control of the French Government, but all the churches could belong to the cities and towns where they are situated, and could be supported by those places.

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MASONIC CLUBS ARRANGE PROGRAM

Advisory Committee Makes Tentative Plans for Convention in Boston in June

Plans for the eighteenth annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs of the United States, which is to be held in Boston, June 11-16, are fast assuming form, especially since W. L. Terhune, president of the Boston Masonic Club, has just returned from a meeting in New York of the advisory board of the organization.

President Terhune said today that the meeting of the advisory committee in New York was for a preliminary survey of the prospects for next year's Boston convention. He said he found that many clubs in the different states and cities are arranging to come to Boston next June for a week's fraternal intercourse and enjoyment.

The plans for the coming convention, of course, are tentative in nature, but they have been drafted to comprehend the following program for the gathering which President Terhune expects to number from 30,000 to 40,000 Masons and their friends.

Tentative Program

Monday, June 11—Arrival of delegates in Boston, registration and assignment to quarters for the week. Masonic hall at night in the Copley Plaza.

Tuesday, June 12—Convention opens at 9.30 a. m. and continues till 1 p. m. In afternoon trip by automobile to Concord, Lexington and other points of historic interest. In the evening the visitors will be the guests of the Boston Masonic Club at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall on which occasion the Boston Masonic Club March will be played in public for the first time. The Masonic Club March was written by Ralph L. Harlow of Filene's and past master of Euclid Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Wednesday, June 13—Convention from 9.30 till 1. In the afternoon it is planned to hold a parade of the Masonic Clubs in which it is estimated at this time that about 15,000 members of the ancient craft will be in line. On Wednesday night, the schedule is for the delegates and their friends to make a trip down Boston Harbor to the Palm Garden at Nantasket where a dinner will be served. Thursday, June 14—Convention from 9.30 till 1. In the afternoon an automobile trip down the North Shore, perhaps as far as Gloucester, is planned and on their return the Masons and their friends are to stop at Revere, where they are to be the guests of the Revere Masonic Club. It is hoped that arrangements will have been completed meanwhile for the free entertainment of the visitors in the various concessions along the beach.

Friday, June 15—Convention at 9.30 in which session the National League of Masonic Clubs will elect its officers for the ensuing nineteenth year. Plans for the afternoon entertainment of the Masonic guests of Boston have not been completed as yet. On Friday night the formal and closing dinner of

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the clubs will be held in the Copley Plaza.

Saturday, June 16—Steamboat trip to Plymouth.

Impressed by Enthusiasm

President Terhune said that at his New York visit he was impressed by the enthusiasm shown by the representatives of the various clubs he met while there.

In New York, President Terhune was the guest of seven Masonic clubs, and at each club he was assured of a record turnout to Boston next June. He says that the New York Police Square Club is to send 700 members; the Tyrian Club of Philadelphia has promised 1000 members, the Lambkin Club of Philadelphia is pledged for 300 more Masons.

According to President Terhune, Boston Masonic Club Convention excursion parties are being formed in New York State and in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and many other middle western states, while clubs in states farther distant to the west and the south are planning to be represented in Boston.

The Boston Masonic Club at present has 2750 members, but it has been just voted to add sufficient Masons to the rolls to bring the membership up to 3000. Among the new members who are soon to be taken into the club are Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree, and Walter W. Morrison, Potentate of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

MUSIC

'Barber of Seville' and 'Carmen'

The San Carlo Opera Company fares better in comic than in "grand" opera. Freed last night from the notion that they were engaged in serious art, the singers rolled back through "The Barber of Seville" in a way to carry their large audience with them. Mr. Valle was an excellent Figaro, a singer and an actor, and Miss Lucchese, besides making an attractive Rosina, was wise enough to restrain her voice within its natural limits of power, instead of forcing it into shrillness.

In the afternoon, Mme. Ester Ferrabini repeated her success of last week as Carmen. Tonight, "Otello."

MRS. FOSTER IN TREMONT TEMPLE

Mrs. Helen H. Foster, president of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has been attending the conventions of the World and National W. C. T. U. at Philadelphia, will deliver a report of work accomplished at them before her union at its regular meeting in Tremont Temple next Monday night.

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Profit on 100 Hens \$457 in 7 Months

Andover Youth Winner in Poultry Club Contest

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 16.—In seven months Philip Dimick of Andover, a 16-year-old member of the Andover Junior Poultry Club, earned a profit of \$457 from his flock of 100 hens. His total profits were the highest of any member of the poultry clubs conducted under the supervision of Junior extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His profit was figured after deducting cost of feed, supplies and miscellaneous charges, including 30 cents an hour for his own labor.

His hens laid 1,416 eggs in the seven months of the contest, Nov. 1 to June 1. In no month did they average fewer than 11 eggs each. It was Philip's second year in the poultry club. He started with 13 pure bred Rhode Island Reds the year before, raised 250 day-old chicks, losing not over half a dozen. This last year he got hatches of 13 out of 14 eggs and 14 out of 15 eggs. He raised 350 chicks. He needed a new laying house for his pullets, so he planned and built a 20x30-foot house, his brother helping, and the material coming from an old building on the place. He used artificial light during the winter months so successfully that his hens laid at a rate of nearly 60 per cent during December.

SENATOR LODGE SPENT \$2390

Campaigning for re-election as United States Senator from Massachusetts cost Henry Cabot Lodge \$2390, according to a return filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In contrast, B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, reported an expense of \$16 for his campaign for the House from the Thirteenth Middlesex District.

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WARNING ISSUED AGAINST MENACE OF SCHICK TEST

Medical Liberty League Sees It as Opening Wedge for
Toxin-Antitoxin Treatment

Combating propaganda sent out by various boards of health throughout the State in an attempt to establish the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin treatment among school children, the Medical Liberty League, Inc., of Massachusetts, is sending an open letter on the subject to members of school committees, school superintendents and school teachers in all parts of the State. This letter sets forth the sad experiences which have followed in many instances the practice of the toxin-antitoxin method of therapeutics, tells of its dangers, and warns against a concerted effort on the part of health authorities to make the practice compulsory. The Medical Liberty League, its leaders never fail to emphasize, does not combat any medical practice, but combats the making of any medical practice compulsory.

In some Massachusetts towns, as recently in Arlington, the school committee has refused to co-operate with the board of health in spreading Schick test propaganda, and, in Arlington, the board of health has gone ahead unaided with the work by distributing to every house leaflets urging parents to have their children "Schicked." In other towns, such as Milton, the school board is co-operating fully in the propaganda, by lending its name to alarming leaflets and by throwing school buildings open as Schick test clinics.

The League's Letter

In its letter to the school officials and teachers of the State, the Medical Liberty League urges:

"Before you aid or abet the efforts of propagandists of the Schick test, or consent to take any part in conducting Schick test clinics in the schools under your control, we respectfully urge you to make your own investigation as to the alleged merits of this much-advertised procedure.

"The Schick test itself may not be seriously dangerous except in the case of a highly sensitive child, but the Schick test is only the first step. If this test produces a certain reaction, which it does produce in a very large percentage of cases, then the child is said to be susceptible to diphtheria and a series of inoculations with toxin-antitoxin is urged upon the parents, in a way to scare them into consenting to the procedure.

"The official sponsors for the so-called immunizing procedure declare that the procedure is both a safe and sure preventive against diphtheria."

Medical Journal Quoted

Quoting from an article which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association, organ of the chief proponents of the method, the Medical Liberty League proceeds to show that the toxin-antitoxin treatment is far from safe. The journal tells of experiences in Dallas, Tex., where on recommendation of the city board of health, toxin-antitoxin was given as an immunizing agent against diphtheria by private and municipal physicians in several hundred cases. Forty severe reactions followed, resulting in five fatalities and five to ten days' severe suffering in other cases. Another result of the administration of these doses was the filing of 69 personal injury suits in the Dallas County District courts.

Three cases from the courts of Macon, Ga., settled for \$1000 personal damages each, following the toxin-antitoxin treatment, are also cited in proof of the doubtful safety of the procedure. In each case a child subjected to the treatment became violently ill, and suffered permanent disability. A medical authority is quoted as saying that about 5 per cent of the children undergoing the treatment "feel miserable enough to stay home from school" for a day, and some for two days.

Statement to Parents

This is contrasted with statements in a "Circular to Parents" sent out jointly by the Department of Health and the Department of Education of New York City, entitled "Diphtheria Prevention," which asserts: "One of the feelings about this method of diphtheria vaccination is that children are not made sick by it, as sometimes happens after smallpox vaccination and often after typhoid vaccination. . . . No child has ever been known to become seriously ill as a result of the Schick injection." James Gordon Cumming, M. D., a

public-health physician of Washington, D. C., is quoted as saying in an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association that the toxin-antitoxin treatment will never do away with diphtheria, but that "mass sanitary protection of the populace, subconsciously practiced by the people at all times," will do so. This, it is said, simply means that cleanliness instead of inoculation with the fruits of disease will eliminate disease.

Turning to the theory of the proponents of the Schick test that the toxin-antitoxin method is a sure preventive of diphtheria, the Medical Liberty League quotes other articles from the Journal of the American Medical Association which tend to show that the prevention is far from sure. One statement declares that "an experience in a carefully supervised orphan asylum," a place where unprotected children are subjected to tests of the newer practices of medicine, "has taught us that diphtheria in epidemic form can occur among immunized children." The fact that the children later contracted the disease simply proved that they never had been truly "immunized," the letter declares.

Test Seen as Sham

The fact that Schick test enthusiasts propose to omit the Schick test and give the toxin-antitoxin treatment to every child between the ages of 6 months and 6 years, the consent of whose parents can be obtained, tends to show, the letter points out, that the test is merely a sham to obtain compulsory regulations which will later shield practice of the more sinister treatment. The letter continues:

"The public schools are the great objective in the Schick test campaign. . . . In their invasion of the public schools, the Schick test enthusiasts first aim to make an alliance with the school authorities. . . . Teachers have a serious moral responsibility in this matter. They have the confidence of the parents of their pupils to a remarkable degree. They will not want to be misled by the propaganda of Schick test advocates into doing anything to abuse the confidence parents and pupils so generally repose in them.

"We hope that school committees, principals, and teachers will ever bear in mind that, as Dr. Crutcher of California says: 'It is the school that is public—not the child.'"

HARVARD AWARDS

319 SCHOLARSHIPS

Harvard College and Harvard Engineering School have announced award of 319 scholarships to undergraduates this year. To William I. Nichols '26 of Wilton, Conn., was awarded the \$500 freshman scholarship offered by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, the most coveted prize available for New England schoolboys entering Harvard. To Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Pa., the Francis H. Burr Scholarship; to James Albert Carter '25 of Dorchester, Mass., the Progress Prize Scholarship. Among others to whom went distinguished honors were Henry T. Dunker '25 of Davenport, Ia.; Marshall A. Best '23, Evanston, Ill.; Henry W. Clark '23, Ketchikan, Alaska; F. A. A. Schwarz '24, Greenwich, Conn.

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY RECEIVES RARE BIBLE

One of the rarest and most remarkable copies of the Bible, the Biblia Sacra or Ubelius Bible, has just been presented to the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library by a donor who prefers to remain unknown. It is one of a very few existing copies of an early sixteenth century Protestant Bible, the first compiled Protestant Bible to

be printed in Latin, and is in the best of condition.

T. Harrison Cummings, the librarian, says that the Biblia Sacra was published in 1527 by the press of Peter Quentel of Cologne, Germany. The editor was John Runderlin, a professor of the University of Marburg in Hesse, the first university to be established during the Reformation and which became a bulwark of Lutheranism. The Bible is valued at \$100,000 and is expected to rival in public interest the famous Mazarin (Gutenberg) Bible.

MORE HIGHWAY LABOR IS NEEDED

Modification of Immigration Law
May Be Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—Labor shortage has so seriously affected highway construction in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, that it is expected to result in the introduction of proposal in the annual convention of the American Association of State Highway officials at Kansas City next month, that Congress be asked to modify the immigration restriction law.

Charles J. Bennett, state highway commissioner of Connecticut who will attend the convention, said yesterday that plans for meeting the acute shortage of common labor which is reflected particularly in road construction, were to be considered by the convention and that there was sentiment for the adoption of a resolution memorializing Congress to relieve the situation by lifting the bars.

For the past four years the state highway department has been spending about \$7,500,000 a year for road construction and maintenance.

FRUIT GROWERS OF MAINE ADVISED

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 16 (Special).—Problems of the fruit-grower, common to Maine as well as Massachusetts, were discussed at the Maine Pomological Association annual meeting here Wednesday by F. C. Sears of the State agricultural college at Amherst.

First, in order to obtain large crops of apples, he said, growers must obtain more prolific varieties; second, choose the most favorable site for soil and exposure, insuring the least frost and as little exposure to the wind as possible; third, proper feeding of trees; fourth, an intelligent system of soil culture and fertilization; fifth, spraying.

Prof. M. D. Jones of Orono gave statistics, showing the average cost of maintaining a milking cow a year is \$192.44, according to records from 17 Maine farmers. About 22 per cent goes for grains, 16 per cent for hay, 8 per cent for silage, 7 per cent for other feeds and pasture, and 20 per cent for labor.

The City Hall is filled with varied displays of fruit, exhibits by the boys and girls, and canned goods sent in by the women. Many people are here from all over the State.

BILL AIMED AT KU KLUX KLAN
Prohibition against the appearance "on any street, alley or any public place" of persons wearing masks is provided in a bill filed yesterday with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The measure is aimed at gatherings of the Ku Klux Klan, forbids masks which cover the face so that identity cannot be known and provides for fine and imprisonment for violation.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

AN AGREEMENT has been signed by Signor Alotti, the Italian representative, and Pandell Evangelista, the Albanian representative, by which Italy is to retain the island of Saso on condition that no fortifications are to be erected there. From a strategic point of view the island is of immense importance to Italy, being situated at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea, but it has no commercial value and to the Government of Tirana would be practically worthless. The signing of the document brings to an end a dispute that has been in progress for some time and once threatened to bring within its orbit many other nations not immediately parties to the controversy.

Rome has been living through momentous days since the last weekly letter was sent to The Christian Science Monitor and even now the repercussions of the one-day revolution have strange effects on the postal and train services, so that a letter abroad may take weeks instead of days, or may suffer the same fate as most of the anti-Fascist newspapers and be burnt on the public square. The present hero-worship of Benito Mussolini is too exaggerated to last, although the new Prime Minister gives one a feeling of strength and determination. He seldom smiles, and I have never heard him laugh. When you speak to him he stands stiff and motionless like a soldier, but his black, keen eyes betray his latent activity. Personally I doubt if he will be as stupendous a success as a Prime Minister as he has been as a leader and organizer, but at all events his ministry will show energy and energy of any kind is welcome after the lazy incompetence of the ministries that have existed—and never ruled—in Italy since the war.

The first performance of Gabriele D'Annunzio's "Fedra," which had been postponed on account of bad weather, took place recently. The performance, standing high among the ruins of ancient Rome, was crowded with people of all classes, and among the audience were several cabinet ministers, high dignitaries of the State, and representatives of the local and foreign press. The performance was well organized, but it did not meet with the success which its organizers had expected. However, each scene was warmly applauded and a second performance was arranged.

The fourth anniversary of the Italian victory over the Austrians this year has a special significance. The ceremony takes place at the base of the Vittoriano, the monument of King Victor Emmanuel. Last year the Fascist took part in the parade and serious conflicts took place in several parts of Rome between them and extreme Socialists. They threatened to carry out a "punitive expedition" on Rome for their bad treatment. Just a year has passed and the Fascist march through the crowded streets of Rome as conquerors.

A short time ago a German officer returning from captivity in Russia

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his "Medetofele" and Giuseppe Verdi in his "Don Carlos," and his favorite operas are undergoing slight changes. Every new edition of his operas has appeared with some noticeable alteration. "Manon," "The Girl of the Golden West," "La Rondine," and his "Trilico" have been considerably altered.

GARDEN CITIES' EARNINGS \$11,165

Juvenile Farmers' Average Receipts \$11 Each

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special).—Produce valued at \$11,165 was raised this year in the Worcester Garden Cities, according to the report of Mrs. Robert J. Flood, the superintendent. The average receipts from these gardens, which are operated by boys and girls, was \$11 each.

"In the gardens the little citizen is encouraged to work and see just how much he can produce," says Mrs. Flood. "He has a friendly and sympathetic feeling for others, his mind is open to all good influences, his physical condition is improved, and his character is strengthened. He is willing to assume responsibility, he becomes fond of his fellows, and he desires the beautiful."

"The cities this season had 1015 citizens, 803 boys and 212 girls. Of these 600 were new this season, making a total of 12,204 children during our 16 years of work. Our 31 juvenile police officers were assisted by 12 watchmen, and we still hold our old record of only four in 16 years who have been before the juvenile court. The Beaver City this year, with two books on parliamentary law, began work on it in good earnest, carrying out business sessions surprisingly well."

FILED TO ADDRESS TEACHERS

Edward A. Filene, Boston business man, will address the members of Tufts College Teachers Association from the point of view of one who is outside the teaching profession, at the annual fall meeting of that organization on next Saturday. The meeting will be held at Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

MAGNOLIA OIL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Magnolia Petroleum Company today called a special stockholders' meeting for Dec. 2 to act on a proposed capital stock increase from \$120,000,000 to \$180,000,000, the new stock to be used in payment of a 50 per cent stock dividend.

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SIGNOR NITTI DISCUSSES PRESENT OUTLOOK IN EUROPE

Former Italian Prime Minister Says Recovery Depends Largely on Germany—Responsibilities of America

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

It was no less an authority than George Maculay Trevelyan, who stated that "Italy produced the most wise and beneficent of all the European statesmen of the nineteenth century, if not of all time." He also once stated that Germany is a greater country than Italy, but Cavour is greater than Bismarck. The fact that Cavour stands with William the Silent and George Washington as nation builders.

There seems to be an opinion among many Americans that the present-day Italian statesmen hardly measure up to the high tradition of the country in producing astute diplomats and statesmen of national and international conditions. I was therefore a bit surprised when one of the leading foreign diplomats in Rome said to me the day before my interview with Signor Nitti: "Tomorrow you are going to talk with one of the greatest men in Italy, in fact in my judgment, one of the two ablest men in Europe at the present time."

That Signor Nitti stands out in Europe today as one of the chief authorities on economics and politics, as well as having been the head of the Italian Government during a critical period following the war, goes without saying; his frankness and vigor of speech relative to Italian reconstruction, as well as European affairs, have given his utterances peculiar emphasis and a wide audience.

"Peaceless Europe"

On entering Signor Nitti's residence in Rome, one of the first things noticed was his new book on a "Peaceless Europe," publications being in several different languages, and recently published here in the United States. This book suggested my first question to Signor Nitti: Why a peaceless Europe?

He promptly replied, "Because the confusion of moral ideas still persists. In many European countries nerves are still tense and the language of hatred and fear rather than that of peace and justice prevails. The rate of production also is below consumption in some countries and there are social groups that instead of producing more seem to be trying to possess themselves by the use of violence of the wealth produced by others."

"Trade prosperity and production in Europe," continued Signor Nitti, "depend very largely on Germany. Unless Germany prospers the whole of continental Europe is bound to suffer. Germany believes today that France has determined upon her complete disorganization. It is in the press. Signor Nitti stated that the entire world was spending too much valuable time in discussing debts and who should pay whom and when. The trouble with Europe at present is largely one of financial uncertainty. Italy has been more fortunate than some countries in that she has refused to consider reparations payments in her regular budget and for the most part has

gone along as though such outside financial aid was not to be received. "There is a dizzy round of debts and credits," continued the former Premier. "America as a creditor nation is naturally looking to Europe, since Great Britain, France and others of the European Powers are in debt to her. The United States is naturally interested in the financial affairs of these countries and would like to know when and how payments are to be made. Great Britain also has been busy with the consideration of her credits to the Allies and needs payments to enable her to conduct her renewed trade and industries. France, Italy and Belgium, suffering heavily from the war, at first depended largely upon German reparations for recovery, while Germany has been doing her best to show her inability to pay the full indemnity. Meanwhile everybody is left in a state of charming uncertainty."

In the midst of these financial dilemmas Signor Nitti pointed out how all the European governments were turning to their people for resources, saying in effect, "We have had to borrow or use this money for national protection, therefore you must pay to the Government your share." As a consequence, taxes have been thrust upon the inhabitants of virtually all the participants of war to an amount that is often staggering and sometimes prohibitive for business men to remain in business or enlarge their commercial activities. The settling once for all of the financial relationships between the participants in the war was pointed out to be one of the crying needs of the present time.

In answer to the question, "With what nations does Italy prefer to trade and why?" Signor Nitti said: "We would prefer to trade with the United States, since you are one of the few nations that has no political axe to grind in Italy and no desire to increase your territory or involve other nations in difficult international questions."

United States' Responsibility

As for the United States, Signor Nitti believes it has responsibilities of high moment in present-day Europe relative to her own economic future, as well as in the interest of the entire civilized world. "It is beyond all possible doubt that without the intervention of the United States of America the war could not have been won by the Entente. Although the admission may prove humiliating to the European point of view, it is a fact that cannot be attenuated or disguised. The United States threw into the balance the weight of its enormous economic and technical resources, besides its enormous resources in men. Although she lost but 50,000 men, the United States built up such a formidable human reserve as to deprive Germany of all hope of victory. The announcement of American entry into the war immediately crushed all Germany's power of resistance. Germany felt that the struggle was no longer limited to Europe and that effort was in vain."

It was shown that the United States' tremendous power exerted in the war and her present status in the financial world as the business world has involved her in a new responsibility



The Cabinet Room, No. 10, Downing Street

for the restoration of European prosperity. "Europe is the great field of opportunity for America," said the Minister. Europe with its 450,000,000 people and its enormous trade upon which the United States has depended largely in the past. It must be remembered that America must necessarily interest herself in Europe if she, as well as other parts of the world, are to prosper. You have the money, we have the need as well as markets for your goods. Let us come together in order that the whole world may be set anew upon the path of successful restoration. The loss to America in trade if the present or worse condition continues in Europe, would be greater than would be the expenditure of large sums on the part of the United States in credits to assist Europe to her feet."

Limitation of Emigration

Relative to emigration concerning which so many Italians have written and spoken, particularly concerning the limitation of immigrants on the part of the United States, Signor Nitti offered the opinion that such matters are subjects for each Nation to decide for itself, and it should not be Italy's business to tell the United States what laws it should make. In fact the impression was received that he thought it might be fully as well for America and Italy, if the doors of immigration in a wholesale manner were not opened until Europe, greatly needing its workers at present, was in better condition to move forward along lines of prosperous activity.

It was pointed out that behind all of the exchange difficulties, back of all the complex questions of politics and finance, was the fundamental need of production and work. "Unfavorable exchange in any country is not to be remedied by printing presses, or by the manipulation of politicians and bankers alone; the country itself must get back to greater production, to greater economy and to a renewal of industrial and agricultural activities along the entire line. For all these things Italy, like other European countries, needs increased man power as well as to speed up her production."

When asked as to the unemployment in Italy, Signor Nitti said, "We have about 250,000 workers unemployed, a far smaller number than has England, or perhaps your own country." As regards the condition of Europe in general, Signor Nitti drew a somewhat dark picture, stating that every country in Europe, both victors and vanquished alike, was worse off today than when the armistice was signed. A large part of this calamitous condition he considered is traceable to the Versailles Treaty, which he stated was based upon impossibilities.

Necessity of a League

Signor Nitti expressed the opinion that there would not be settled peace in Europe until the present régime of aloofness, suspicion, and hatred was done away with, and the vanquished countries, together with the United States, were included in the League of Nations or something equivalent thereto, in which certain objectionable features in the present League are eliminated.

"If winners and losers were to abandon war-time ideals for a while," said Signor Nitti, "and rather were to persuade themselves that the oppression of the vanquished cannot be lasting, and that there is no other radical way out of the difficulty but that of small indemnities payable in a few years, adapting to the losers in tolerable proportions all debts contracted toward Great Britain and the United States, the European situation would immediately improve."

Signor Nitti's definite suggestion and concrete plan for putting Europe upon her feet again runs somewhat as follows: He would revise the League of Nations by omitting Clauses V and X.

"But the League of Nations," he

says, "can be altered and become indeed a great force for reconstruction if the problem of its functioning be clearly confronted and promptly solved."

"The League of Nations can become a great guarantee for peace on three conditions:

(a) That it include really and in the shortest space of time possible all the peoples, conquerors, conquered, and neutral.

(b) That Clauses V and X be modified, and that after their modification a revision of the treaties be undertaken.

(c) That the Reparation Commission be abolished and its powers be conferred upon the League of Nations itself.

"As it exists at present the League of Nations has neither prestige nor dignity; but reconstructed and renovated it may become the greatest of peace factors in the relations between the peoples."

Although Signor Nitti paints a somewhat dark picture of conditions in Europe, he is hopeful of a proper readjustment of European finances and political conditions. These he insists should be discovered in the immediate future, since "Austria, Germany, Italy, and France are not diverse phenomena; they are different phases of the same phenomenon. All Europe will go to pieces if new conditions of life are not found, and the economic equilibrium, profoundly shaken by the war, be not re-established."

"That America has it in her power to greatly facilitate, if not to save the entire European situation, Signor Nitti is profoundly convinced."

LORD MOUNTBATTEN RETURNS FROM WEST WITH FILMS AND WIT

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Lord Mountbatten of England and his bride, back in New York yesterday after a six weeks' tour of the United States, revealed that one of his hobbies is collecting motion picture films. He predicted that 40 years hence all the world will have libraries of films as people today have shelves of books.

He said he had managed to collect all the films of his present trip and that he also had the films made on his trips with his cousin, the Prince of Wales.

When he was asked if he saw any wickedness at Hollywood, Cal., he smiled and said: "We looked for the wickedness the first thing. We failed to find any, but I have to say that we arrived there at 7 in the morning and in a fog."

George Downing of London and of Harvard College

AT a time when a great deal is being written and spoken about English memories of great Americans, it is perhaps not out of place to recall from the dim chambers of the past an American reminiscence of a once well-known Englishman, and the still more well-known spot to which his name has been given.

Few people realize that there is a sort of first cousin-like relationship between the official residence of the British Prime Minister, No. 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, and Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Yet the immediate influence which called the latter into being was an incident in the life of the man who later purchased the land on which he built Downing Street, together with the residence now known as No. 10, then a well-known Tudor house which went with the land as part of the purchase.

George Downing himself as an historical figure was nothing for either England or America to be proud of. He was, in fact, weighed in the balance and found wanting, for he was a neglectful son rather than a sturdy pioneer, and he was a political opportunist rather than a good patriot.

A Mother's Solitude

Be that as it may, the events which touched his life were events which now stand out clear and significant in the growth of the American nation and in the shaping of Britain's destiny. In the year 1636 Emmanuel Downing of the Inner Temple, and his wife Lucy were invited to visit the latter's brother, John Winthrop, who had become Governor of the New England Colony of Massachusetts. Mrs. Downing, solicitous for the proper education of her eldest son George, a boy of 16, wrote to her brother that she would willingly have undertaken the journey if there had been a college to which the boy could be sent, remarking at the same time that such a college must surely be good for the "plantation."

In the autumn of the same year a grant was received from the General Court of Massachusetts for the founding of a college at Cambridge. Soon after this step was taken John Harvard, an English nonconformist settler of Charlestown, near Boston, bequeathed half of his estate to this college which was then named after him.

Building Street and House

In 1638, the Downings arrived in New England with their family, and in 1642 the name of George Downing appeared second on the list of first-

class graduates of Harvard. He was then made a tutor of the college but the life of the New World, whose founders had come out for conscience sake, was not pleasing to him, and he hankered after the more ambitious attractions of the country of his boyhood. Returning to England, sometime between 1643 and 1651, he obtained an official post in the Treasury under Cromwell, became a successful Ambassador, acquired worldly wealth, built the street which still bears his name, and lived in the house attached to the Treasury which later, in the days of Robert Walpole, became the official residence of the British prime ministers, who generally hold the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

Since that day, when a mother's simple thought for the upbringing of her son probably led directly to the founding of one of the world's greatest educational centers, students of many races must have passed through the halls of Harvard College to reap the fruits of that early sowing in the New World. Since the day when George Downing gave up the prospects of that new world for what seemed to him the certainty of the old, many prime ministers have come and gone at No. 10 Downing Street, and perhaps it is safe to say nearly every great event in the world's national history has been discussed and shaped around that Cabinet room table.

CUBAN LOAN SOON

HAVANA, Nov. 15—Chicago bankers and representatives from Blair & Co. of New York conferred with secretary of the Cuban treasury on the proposed loan. Competitive bidding is expected to be announced soon.

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REFORMS WANTED IN U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

Federal Employees Complain of 12-Hour, Seven-Day Week, in Many Places

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Correction of the 12-hour and seven-day week in government service and immediate action in regard to the reclassification of the Federal Civil Service are two of the reforms asked by the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees, composed of elected representatives of government workers in all federal services of the United States, now in session in Washington.

"In numerous instances throughout the country the 12-hour day and seven-day week prevail in government employ," it is stated. Vice-President L. R. Whitney of Milwaukee, Wis., gave instances of this abuse in his part of the country among firemen in the government service and lock masters on the Fox River. The lock masters, he said, are on duty day and night often as long as 18 hours. Other cases were reported as follows:

Engineers in most of the federal buildings in Washington work seven days a week, and in the custodian service in Baltimore, according to Vice-President Charles L. Wiseman of that city, the employees are on duty seven days a week without extra pay and with no compensatory time. Similar conditions, it is said, prevail in the custodian service almost everywhere in the country.

"Immigration and customs officers on the Canadian border are likewise working the 12-hour day and seven-day week," the council charges. "These matters will be taken up by the council with the various departments or with Congress, as the situation may require, and an attempt will be made to have the working hours reduced. In no instance do these government employees on the 12-hour day or seven-day week receive any pay for overtime."

The council will urge that the President call the attention of Congress to the importance of taking prompt action on the Starling-Lehbach Bill for reclassification of the Federal Civil Service.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE ELECTION

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The Lord's Day Alliance re-elected President James Farnance; treasurer, George M. Thompson, and the Rev. Larry L. Bowley, general secretary, at the close of the thirty-fourth annual meeting yesterday. The alliance adopted resolutions urging the Government to make Christmas Day a holiday for postal clerks and mail carriers.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The total gold output of the mines in the Transvaal for September was declared at 747,089 ounces, of a value of \$2,479,944, a decrease of 10,000 ounces from the output with the August output. The output of the mines on the Witwatersrand was 728,597 ounces, a decrease of 14,411 ounces, and of outside districts 18,492 ounces, an increase of 445 ounces.

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Tribute Paid to J. R. Clynes by Audience at Fabian Lecture

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—When J. R. Clynes speaks, Labor's authentic voice is heard. He entered Parliament 16 years ago, and during the war succeeded Lord Rhonda as Food Minister. When presiding over Mr. Clynes' recent Fabian lecture at King's Hall on "The State and Industry," Mrs. Sidney Webb mentioned that the head of a Government department had said to her: "Clynes has far too much moral refinement for politics." The prolonged applause that followed the lecture was as much a middle class tribute to the personality and record of the lecturer as a sign of approval of his arguments and views.

Speaking of the close connection between politics and industry, national and international, Mr. Clynes said that Parliaments could smash industry by muddling affairs and conducting international relations in a way that dislocated the intricate machinery of currency and commerce. The International Labor Conferences, begun at Washington, represented a hopeful movement for arranging fair conditions of work throughout industry and world, and he regretted that governments did not act more readily upon their recommendations and conventions.

Mr. Clynes protested that hitherto the relationship between the British Parliament and industry had been simply grotesque. The newest Cabinet, consisting mainly of men with the minimum of knowledge of industrial affairs, he ironically suggested that as a crowning stroke the Duke of Northumberland should be made Minister of Labor. It was only in recent years that the human factor in industry had begun to count. One of the first acts of Parliament passed in relation to industry about 100 years ago, provided that a child of 9 years of age must not work in a factory more than 12 hours a day!

Enslavement of Agricultural Laborers

In particular, agricultural laborers, the first of a nation's breadwinners, had for generations been kept in a state of enslavement. At length the British Parliament established a minimum wage of 25s. a week for farm workers, but it was not being maintained. On the railways before the war 100,000 men were receiving less than 20s. a week; hence the demand for nationalization. In 1918 Mr. Clynes was a member of the Government which, through Mr. Churchill, announced its intention to nationalize the railways, but property interest proved too strong for this policy.

The Parliamentary Commission on Profit-sharing reported in 1919 that

about 80 per cent of the big businesses of Great Britain were under the control of great combines of capitalists. Today the wages of some manual workers are so low that even when in full work they have to get under the Guardians to enable them to feed their families. In the building trades last autumn 178,000 men were unemployed, and every week they received from the State £300,000 for doing nothing, when the need for houses was greater than it ever was. When a man was willing to work the Government should see that he had work to do.

Law as to Political Funds

The law now was that members of trade unions, if they had by ballot so decided might contribute a small sum, about 1s. a year, for definite political work. In the last Parliament an effort was made to reverse that law, although as it stood it gave exemption to any man who signed a form saying that he objected to such payment. A few trade unionists had signed those forms—"But," Mr. Clynes caustically remarked, "I never yet heard of any man's conscience being so sensitive that he refused to receive any advantage from the political action of which he disapproved."

Mr. Clynes insisted that, so far from Labor desiring to harm industry, it was to its interest to promote its prosperity. Parliament having shamefully neglected industry, the workers would not be content until the relation between the Government and themselves was one of real human dealing.

Questioned whether the Labor Party would nationalize the land, as well as mines and railways, Mr. Clynes promptly replied, "You all love your native land, you are ready to fight for it, and, if necessary, to die for it. The view of the Labor Party is that you ought to have a land to fight and die for." Asked at what point the State should intervene in industrial disputes, Mr. Clynes said he did not believe either employers or employed would consent to state interference that would compel both sides to accept some condition of arbitration which the State might impose. He considered the sound method was for the parties to the dispute voluntarily to submit to arbitration and agree to abide by the arbitrator's decision.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"La Habanera" Revived
at the Opéra-Comique

Paris, Oct. 27. Special Correspondence. THE Opéra-Comique has revived "La Habanera," a work by Raoul Laparra, which was first presented in 1905 and since has been left for unknown reasons—in complete obscurity. The composition of M. Laparra captivates the attention by its strange personality, its strong virility, its sober impressionism. It is disconcerting in the means employed. It is perfect in the result obtained.

The libretto does not escape from the melodramatic banality of a film scenario. The Spain of M. Laparra is not the tumultuous, spruce, vibrating land of castanets and spangled toreadors. His Spain is certainly dazzling with sunshine and its sky is crudely blue, but its soil is rough and tormented.

This somber drama, violent, harsh, rapid, is not without beauty. But all the true emotion comes from the music. It is extremely and constantly interesting. It may be awkward, lacking in originality and ingenuity. But it is composed with an artistic and theatrical instinct so strong, so just as to be irresistible. M. Laparra creates an atmosphere by the haunting repetition of rhythms and melodies, by the slow fascination of reminiscences which grow on your mind and that you unconsciously repeat.

M. Laparra's dramatic sense is so perfect that these elementary processes reach to an extraordinary force. His tact is so remarkable as to inspire him to the choice of the very notes and the very rhythms most proper to give one the strongest emo-

tions. The music is that which is called for by this very drama. It seems spontaneously to emanate from the décor, the costumes, the situation. You may or you may not like it, but in any case it dominates you. M. Laparra may lack skill in his musical writing but he is undoubtedly a great artist.

Contrary to the young musicians of today who often speculate on combinations of sounds to the detriment of the idea, the line, the general architecture, M. Laparra goes straight ahead without ever breaking the plan of his vehement and spontaneous verve. His phrases are full of energy. The second scene, when Ramon reveals the secret of his unhappy love, is full of melodious lines written in a broad style, while the accompaniment is almost exclusively consonant. The harmonic decoration of the work is devoid of artifices, subtleties and refinements. Its simplification is extremely effective.

"La Habanera" is the production of a musician remarkably intelligent, profoundly sensitive. Spanish rhythms and notably those of the habanera constitute the frame of the musical work. These rhythms themselves are always free from ornaments.

The interpretation was brilliant. Mlle. Hélène Demellier, who created the rôle 12 years ago, is again Pilar, to whom she gives strong and intelligent personality full of picturesque-ness. M. Van der Merwe was Ramon, of whom he gave an impressive realization. M. Catherine conducted the orchestra with wonderful skill. The mise en scène and the costumes were superb. S. H.



"The Patriarchs of the Grove," From the Painting by William Wendt

may be passing fancies, random relaxations from the more serious work which Mr. Chanler has done these many years. But if serious they do not augur well for his career and decorations to come. Mr. Chanler has proven himself so often the imaginative interpreter of natural form at its fullest that any too great excursion into the realms of the unconscious and purely speculative would be a pity.

The Ainslie Galleries are the scene of a collection of French art of the "1830" period and of today, brought to New York by Lieut. Henry Barry and Pierre Hentrich. Of the Barbizon school are examples of Corot, of whom there is an early Roman sketch made when the painter was studying in Italy—Dias, Dore, Daubigny, Boudin, and others. Other French painters of that time are about to be seen here as Harpignies, Fantin-Latour, Monticelli, Jacques-Rousseau, and Raffaelli. Mesopotamian and Egyptian art, including the famous Emile Blanche is the outstanding figure among the moderns and his two large flower decorations command in-

stant attention. J. G. Domergue has several of his suave studies of women elegantly gowned in shimmering cloth of gold or silver, their bouffant skirts making lovely patterns. The "cycloorama," that semicircular stretch of canvas or surface of plaster upon which lights can be played to create the illusion of sky, appears in this and in many of these models.

The skillful use of curtains is another point to be noted. Sometimes they suggest the walls of a room. Sometimes, as in the "symbolical" setting by David S. Mudgett for "The Death of Tintagiles," they represent no material object nor substance, but merely express the vaguely mystical mood of the piece. Yet again they may be used to designate summarily actual objects. In a model for "Opus Dei," "Night," Neal Caldwell thus denotes a narrow street flanked by towering houses of neutral color, while at the end clotheslines with gay garments cross the aperture against the sky. Here is the idea of a street reduced to its essentials.

One's satisfaction with the freedom of method employed in many of these models is tempered by the conviction that most of the designers find it difficult if not impossible to suggest a definite time and place when so required. The vermillion screen designed by a Detroit student for a Japanese Noh play falls for this reason to make its point, as does the model for "Turandot, Princess of China."

The one is not sufficiently Japanese, the other falls save in details here and there, to suggest a Chinese throne room. It is in this respect that the Harvard work is most encouraging. John M. Brown has given, with a few spars and the white woodwork of a forecastle, the unmistakable suggestion of the sea, and a tramp schooner upon it, required by Eugene O'Neill's "Moon of the Caribbees." Mrs. L. G. Deingerfield's cottage for "Lonesome Like" is convincingly forlorn and convincingly Lonesome. In a setting for Rostand's "Romancers," Mr. McAndrew achieves an old-world delicacy thoroughly appropriate to the piece. These three models were made in Professor Pope's course in Stage Design at Harvard and Radcliffe. Similarly, "Hanger," a Harvard Dramatic Club setting, is as French as need be.

It is good to know that among those who will be the stage-designers of the future, both these impulses are at work: the desire for color, light, beauty of proportion and design; and a sense of the need for bending all to the service of the play in hand, though it means a sacrifice of pictorial self-sufficiency. The interplay of these ideals will enrich the theater.

OLIVER WATERMAN LARKIN.

Stage Design Models at
Fogg Museum, Harvard

IF ONE were to cut from the rainbow many rectangles of luminous color, and place these rectangles side by side in black space, one would achieve the effect produced by the exhibition of small stage models arranged by Miss Eva Purdy of the Detroit Art Museum, and on view during the current week in the lecture room of the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Mass. One's sense of the toy-shop, one's delight in color, above all, that sense of the fantastically unreal in the playhouse, all these give to the visitor who peers into these miniature stages a delight which, it may be, is somewhat deceptive. We are liable to forget that the serious art of the stage designer is to do more than create bits of satisfying color, light, and line.

The wise observer, especially if he is schooled in the ways of the "new" stagecraft, will distinguish, after the first glance, between the stage model as a delight in itself and the same model, as representing in inches rather than in feet the outer clothing of a living play, with actors who move and speak and be seen, whose lives must be bodied forth in visual terms, perhaps a definite environment, whether of New England or of ancient Greece, to be called upon unobtrusively.

For the stage designer is both more and less than a painter of pictures. To the pigments on his palette he adds light, the living element which plays upon color and form in limitless ways, and he also adds motion. Not one composition of figures, but a series each one of which is different from all the others, is within the range of his powers. In return for this glorious equipment, the artist in the theater is called upon to realize the more picture within its prosaic frame, however masterly it may be, is not the end and aim of his art, as it is that of easel-painting. His design must be capable of translation without loss of significance into the wood and canvas of the actual theater. Once so translated, it must be a living and effective comment, not upon its own effectiveness, but upon the meaning of the play which it seeks to illustrate. This intricate combination of the fantastically ideal with the hard-headedly practical is typical of the theater.

Miss Purdy has gathered some 25 to 30 stage models, representing largely the work of those younger designers whose enthusiastic entry into the theater augurs so well for its future. Scarcely one of these names is well known. Students have made these three-dimensional designs as projects in class or in contest, at Harvard University, at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, and in the schools of Detroit; and in the belief that these beginnings might stimulate others, she has already packed and unpacked her black boxes in many places, notably in Chicago, Detroit, at Peterboro, New Hampshire, on the occasion of last summer's drama conference there; at Provincetown, in Yale University Library; at Concord, Massachusetts; and now as the guest of Harvard College, whose interested

co-operation she repays by making room in her exhibition for Harvard stage models which are by no means the least interesting in the group, and which serve to round out the impression of variety achieved by the whole. One may see in all degrees the range from simple, restrained "architectural" stage settings to the free, brilliant, and often conventionalized treatment of reality. Of the former is a working model by Raymond Sovey for Milne's "The Dover Lark" as produced in New York. A spacious paneled room made comfortably luminous by sunshine through a large Tudor window at the back; that is all, and one decides, quite sufficient. Beside this model stands one devised by Burdette Kappes of Carnegie Institute for a Pjerrôt play, "The Perfume of the Rose." Here a hedge has been suggested by green canvas frames, cut arbitrarily into three arched openings. A cottage with dizzily steep roof is glimpsed beyond, and farther away are hillside stretches, pastures and meadowland of impossibly bright yellow and green in impossibly clean-cut rectangles. Here again, granted the type of the piece, one admits the appropriateness of the setting. In this latter case, the designer has been free to employ his imagination, provided he creates good design. In the former, the locale and the period of the piece limited him.

One realizes that light may be in itself a sufficiently dramatic force to announce the mood of a scene. "The Fall of the House of Usher," designed by Lawrence Macquinn of the Carnegie Institute, is a dark corridor, light falling along its floor from an opening at the right, light creeping up dark walls from a staircase well beyond. There is quite naturally preoccupation with color, as in "The Interior of Portia's House," by George B. Ash-

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Thirteenth Annual Exhibition
of the California Art Club

Los Angeles, Cal. Special Correspondence. EXHIBITIONS have come and gone and various clubs among artists and craftsmen have been organized and pushed to a more or less successful place in Los Angeles during the past dozen years, but through all this time the California Art Club has been and no doubt, always will be, the central hub about which the art world of the southwest revolves. It is significant that those who were showing in the early formative days are, almost to a member, still showing today.

But they are not any of them showing the same kind of pictures. Time was, over a half dozen years ago, when one could go to the gallery and slowly revolving in the middle of the room pick out without aid of a catalog most of the artists exhibiting. Not that they were poor pictures—far from it—but there was a certain sameness in style and composition. Californian art was entering on a growing period which has now, to continue the simile, reached the state of strong adulthood.

As a point of example one may take Jack Wilkinson Smith. A few years ago one acquainted with the artists would have had no difficulty in recognizing one of his canvases among many. They were of pleasant and placid scenes, and in a quiet key—simple knolls and coves enlivened with a bright spring green and a turquoise sky—sufficiently good to make his name known.

Then something happened. Perhaps it was that he began to paint the sea and perhaps it was but a natural growth. At any rate today one will look first at the picture and then at the catalog to see who painted it. His low hills this year have grown past even the "heaven kissing" stage and have pierced the clouds in the highest of the high Sierras, and his marine "Surging Water" is full of the color and surge of the restless sea.

Among the women Katherine Leighton has provided a surprise. She, too, who once painted rose gardens and wistaria arbors and shaded walks—good things and pleasant and easily forgotten—has been a steady worker and her "Lake George" in the Sierras, that mecca of all strong artists, holds its own with any other mountain scene shown while her "Portrait" has a quiet color and a human solidity that indicate both versatility and ability.

It is obviously impossible to more than mention in a general way the 82 pictures hung in this show. There is hardly one among them that is not worthy of study and the result, in the cases of the younger artists, of the same sincere purpose that actuated the two mentioned. The older artists, those already long established, have found it necessary to exert themselves also.

Benjamin Brown has one of the best he has yet shown, the morning glow on the rocky walls of the towering sierras. John Coolidge who finds beauty in the busy streets shows a

misty atmospheric effect of scurrying figures in a rainstorm with a massive rain-veiled building for a background. Frans Bischoff shows one beautifully drawn and colored painting of fishermen's boats, "Between Ruins." Helen Balfour, Conrad Buff, Clyde Forsythe, Anna Hills and Jean Mannheim have portrayed with rare success the various phases of desert landscape. Aaron Kilpatrick and Hanson Puthuff have come forward with some of the best of their very good work and show the hill and valley country. William Ritschel and Frank Cuprien each show marines of their usual type and there is the usual pleasant variety of portrait and still life and the rioting gorgeousness of our gardens.

William Wendt's "Patriarchs of the Grove," a rich and beautiful study of a California autumn, stands out in a place of honor at the end of the gallery. It is a fitting tribute to him and to the quality of his work that on this first occasion when the prizes have been awarded by the vote of the active club members, the Mrs. Henry Huntington prize for landscape has been given him. Almost simultaneously with this announcement came word that his painting "I Lifted Mine Eyes Unto the Hills," had received the Keith Spalding prize of \$1000 at the thirty-fifth annual exhibit of paintings in Chicago.

The Ackerman prize for the best figure painting was voted to Edward Vresek for his painting, "Alcibiades, arrangement in violet," which was in fact a girl brilliantly gowned in red with peculiar purple shadowed hair and an elusive violet background. Mr. Vresek is from Kutana Hora, Bohemia, and studied in Prague. He was for a time on the faculty of the Chicago Art Institute, and is now on the faculty of the Otis Art Institute. His rich, sometimes gay colors, have done much to influence and add life to some of the work of Californian artists.

Honorable mention was given to Jean Mannheim for his portrait "Boy Scout," a splendidly conceived and executed type of American boyhood, clean cut, alert, and unafraid.

The honorable mention for landscape was awarded to Guy Rose for his painting of "November Twilight." The Baker prize for the best piece of sculpture was given to Marguerite Tew for her "Fire Dancer," and honorable mention to Julia Bracken Wendt for her figure, "Baby Bob."

J. A. S.

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Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 8:15
Beginning Mon. Nov. 19th
EQUITY THEATRE, Inc. Offer
"HOSPITALITY"
An American Play in Three Acts.

BETTER TIMES
AT HIPPODROME
DAILY MATINEES 2:30-8:00-8:30
BIJOU West 48th St. Eves. at 8:30.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
Grace George in "To Love"
with Norman Trevor—Robert Warwick

CAT NATIONAL THEATRE
4101 W. 52ND ST. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
We bear constantly a wall for something worth while on the stage. It is at the Vanderbilt Theatre and it is called
"The Torch-Bearers"
BY GEORGE KELLY

MAURICE SWARTZ
in "The Inspector General"
Theat. 27th St. 1st Nat. Sun. 8:30
Yiddish Art & Madison Av. 1st Sun. Mat. 2:30

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Eves. at 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
AFRE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

This is Stewart Week at
Wanamaker's.

Every year about this time we celebrate the opening of this store by A. T. Stewart, one of the pioneer merchants of the country.

Mr. Stewart took great pride in his enterprise.

His ideals still stand, and they are as workable today as they were when he first conceived them, because they are founded on the fundamental plan of service.

The Wanamaker Store, as it stands today, is the outgrowth of the Stewart ideal. We are trying to carry on the good work.

And this annual celebration, in the form of sales, gives you some idea of our endeavor.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3
Ernest Hutcheson
Bethoven Program
Box office Phone R. 4200. W. H. Lee, Mgr. (Stelway Press).

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

An Exhibition Home in One Room

London, Oct. 20
Special Correspondence

THE genius of British home-making and how it can be expressed in one room is exemplified in Miss Winifred James' exhibition bed-sitting room at 114, Fulham Road, London. Miss Winifred James has done a good deal of experimenting in furnishing on a compact scale, and in "Bachelor Betty," the book by which she first became known to the novel-reading public, she describes with delightful humor in one chapter her maiden effort at laying a Roman carpet or as she defines it, "six foot square of Roman obstinacy."

"People say to me," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "if you show this specimen room others will get your ideas!" But that is just what I am doing it for. I want to show what a girl can make of just an ordinary room without a single convenience in it. She will be fortunate if she even gets into the recess on one side of the fireplace that half cupboard that I have made into a dresser with shelves for china above it.

"The room is to be on view on Saturday afternoons as well as other days in the week, because I want to get business girls to come to see it. And I am intending also to send notices to all the girls' colleges in London."

Miss James, or Mrs. de Jan, as she is in private life, takes a keen delight in showing all the details of her exhibition room, details on which much thought and time have been expended but which, once seen, could easily be copied by the girl with perhaps less time and taste at her disposal.

Cream Walls and Marigolds

The first impression of the room, with its cream walls and putty-colored carpet, line-checked and bordered with black, is that it is a cheerful, comfortable sitting room in actual use. There is none of the furniture shop's cold conventionality about it which mars most exhibition rooms. There are even marigolds in a vase on the long narrow center table which is just an ordinary deal table with its legs stained, but distinctive because of its graceful proportions. The top has been left unstained so that after being used for cooking it can be scrubbed.

Between the two windows which are hung with casement curtains of spaced government linen is a mahogany chest, and above this a long narrow mirror hung from the picture rail by chains. This is the dressing table though no one would suspect it.

The greatest possible use has been made of the two windows which are hung with a shelf from which is hung a curtain of striped jaspé material in a warm blue. Behind the curtain are projecting wooden arms for taking coat hangers so that the largest number of garments can be stored in the available space.

The Butler's Pantry

In the other recess is the improvised dresser mentioned before. The built-in cupboard is painted ivory-



Bed-Sitting Room With Kitchenette, Designed by Miss Winifred James of London

white like the rest of the woodwork, but the narrow set of shelves fixed to the wall above and surrounded by a beading is stained dark oak color. The wall at the back is distempered a dull rose against which some pictures are crockery with a fruit pattern stands out delightfully. These shelves have much the same effect as one of the expensive old oak sets.

Against the wall opposite the window is a couch bed made from an inexpensive camp-bed covered with a piece of government mohair plush in a delightful dried-leaf brown shade, and on it is a cushion covered in cretonne with a Chinese-yellow background. This cretonne also appears as the cover of an upholstered chair with a box seat for holding hats.

A Gay Cupboard

A gay little cupboard in one corner is a decorative feature. Starting its career as plain deal it was painted ivory-white. Then the panels at the sides and in the door were filled in with Japanese paper showing a white ground with a black fir-tree design on it and outlined with a double row of passe-partout paper. The inner one bright red and the outer one black.

The opposite corner near the door is curtained off and behind the curtain is revealed a shelf with all the necessary washing paraphernalia, the towels being hung from hooks under the shelves.

The crowning point of the room is the kitchenette, for except for the radiator on the top of the gas stove and the shining copper kettle there is no hint that cooking could possibly be done in this dainty apartment.

Miss Winifred James, as she herself expresses it, "saves the kitchenette until the last," and then with an air of complete satisfaction and triumph she throws open the door of the built-in cupboard that does duty as a dresser, and there, on the shelves inside, and suspended from hooks on the door, is a complete little kitchen equipment in perfect order.

The question of the cost of furnishing such a room was raised. She had spent in several ways more than was actually necessary, she explained.

"But," she went on, "if any girl said to me, 'I've got £10, could I begin?' I should say, 'Yes.' But one thing that I should advise anyone setting out to furnish a room of these lines to do is to take a few lessons in elementary carpentry; then she could put up the shelves and do other little things that I have had to pay a carpenter to do for me."

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cut through the batter with much less effect.

The bath tub and lavatory will take on a white, satiny finish if rinsed in bluing water after receiving the usual soap or powder scrubbing.

Slip a thimble or an old glove finger over the curtain rod before pulling it through the curtain. Time will be saved and patience preserved.

The Return of the Hatpin

London, England
Special Correspondence

SMART milliners still discountenance the hatpin when it is used only to secure the hat. A hat should fit so perfectly as not to require any such aid, they say. However, recently, they have unbent sufficiently to admit the merits of the pin as a decoration. A charming result of this concession has just been seen in a small, close hat of nigger-brown silk with a double-headed pin thrust through the front, the heads being of pear-shaped cut jet edged with brilliants and forming the only trimming.

The writer's observations after a walk in the West End led to the conclusion that though a majority of the well-gowned women support the smart milliners, others in defiance of their decree pin their hats firmly on to their hair. Perhaps they may have had some such experience as the woman who, after having a new Paris model, guaranteed by her milliner to be wind-proof, lifted from her head and deposited on the ground at her feet as she stepped out of her car to enter a well-known shop, made straight for the hatpin counter, where she found in the chief assistant a sympathetic listener on the subject of hats, and winds, and the advantages of hatpins.

Just the Right Place

Many women as a matter of fact have never given up wearing hats. But even those who depend on having the right pin for each hat and putting it in in just the right place. So varied and charming are the pins that are to be had that there is no excuse at all for having a "smart hat with one of those common black chin-head pins, as some milliners say."

The high society milliner has a specially good selection, and a chat with the chief assistant elicited some interesting information. Pins of which the heads are of real coral in a ball shape with crystal through the center are among the most popular. The necklaces to match them add a good touch. Gny, which is largely used in all good jewelry, is requisitioned for hatpins. One such pin, in thistle design, and allied with crystal, gave an excellent effect. Bead necklaces may be had to correspond.

Swiss Lapis Lazuli

Another thistle-headed pin has the lower part of Swiss lapis lazuli, and the upper part of real coral. The Swiss lapis is stained to make it look like that which comes from the Orient. With a lapis ball pin in the hat a piece of this stone is often worn on a ribbon around the neck. To go with the much-favored crystal necklaces are some beautiful pins of lapis lazuli crystals set in paste.

Quartz pins with crystal through the center are found in various sizes, of which the rose quartz is very pale pink is preferred because it goes well in a hat of any color. The same may be said of the large uneven pearls moulded in paste cups, and the very finely shaded ball pins in silver.

Each very ball-headed pin is pinned with gold or with a surprising line of flat cut rubies, emeralds or sapphires. Finally, there is the tortoiseshell pin which is considered especially appropriate for sports hats and is sometimes studded with real gold drops by way of a decoration.

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MAXON MODEL GOWNS

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The New English Fashion Designs

London, England
Special Correspondence

ENGLISH dress designers have hitherto been working at a disadvantage. The fact is they have been afraid of one another; but since the recent fashion exhibition in London things have greatly changed. The spirit of "get together" has come upon them. They have seen the futility and fully of attacking individually the taste of the great public, and henceforward their ideas and designs will be to a great extent pooled and the result given to the world.

While there is no doubt that Paris will probably still lead the world of fashion London will also take its place as a center of design. This is the considered opinion not only of the promoters of the recent exhibition, but also of the buyers who visited it. The latter were astounded at the originality of the gowns displayed, the extremely good quality of materials, and the taste and brain work evidently put into the creations.

Many who came to scoff remained to buy. Not a few who are accustomed to visit Paris, Deauville and other centers twice a year at least, "took in" the exhibition in the spirit of "let's see what the English people are doing." One prominent West End buyer who had already purchased largely on the continent spent in two hours more than \$6000. Her verdict was, "I am absolutely astounded; I had no idea that you could do it."

Gordon Selfridge, whose experience of dress-shows in many parts of the world is unrivaled, remarked to the chairman of the committee, "I think you are to be heartily congratulated. You have raised the position of London creations to their proper place. I consider this exhibition is unique; and it certainly marks an epoch in the English gown trade."

An American writer, not holding English dress design in extravagant esteem, said to an exhibitor, "Madam, I am surprised and delighted; and I shall write and tell people on the other side what beautiful things I have seen at this exhibition."

There is no doubt they were beautiful. Not as startling, perhaps as Paris creations, not as daring, but better adapted to the British figure and designed with an eye to elegant effect, which was most admirable.

Prejudice against English designs has been ended. Like most prejudices, this was largely due to lack of knowledge. This is admitted by

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BIG DECLINE
IN FOREIGN
BOND PRICESUnsettled Conditions Abroad
Largely Responsible
for Drop

The recent sharp decline in foreign bond prices on the New York stock exchange reflects the disturbed conditions abroad and more particularly the apprehension among American investors as to what might happen in the future.

Opinions differ, however, as to the ultimate outcome. The president of the largest bank in the United States issued an optimistic statement after a trip to Europe, while a former president of the same institution can find few hopeful aspects of the situation.

Such a contradiction in the viewpoints of two eminent authorities probably fairly measures the situation. Both constructive and destructive forces are to be found at work in Europe today. On the one hand, most governments are still borrowing to meet current expenses, the catastrophic decline of the mark continues, the clash of opposing national ambitions constantly threatens renewed warfare, socialistic tendencies are alarmingly evidenced by such proposals as the Swiss referendum on a capital levy.

On the other hand, the people of Europe are generally hard at work, realizing that work only will solve their problem. Progress is being made toward balanced budgets and stable currencies. The problems of Europe are gradually being solved by conference rather than by warfare. The investor with faith in the ultimate salvation of Europe is asking if the market for foreign bonds does not offer attractive opportunities at present levels.

The following table gives the year's highs, Tuesday's closing quotations and the extent of the decline for eight leading foreign issues, including one South American bond which has recently been under pressure:

Bond	High	Close	Decline
Belgium 7½% '45	105 1/8	98 1/8	7 1/8
Brazil 8% '41	103 1/8	94 1/8	9 1/8
Tchecoslovakia 8% '31	100 1/8	85 1/8	15 1/8
French 4% '45	103 1/8	93 1/8	10 1/8
Yugoslavia 8% '32	95 1/8	70 1/8	25 1/8
Paris-Lyon-Med 6% '54	85 1/8	60 1/8	25 1/8
Seine 7% '42	103 1/8	85 1/8	18 1/8
Swiss 3% '40	123 1/8	65 1/8	58 1/8

DIVIDENDS

Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Palmerbank, Morse & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Directors of the Wamsutter Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Cities Service declared the regular monthly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable in common stock scrip, on the common stock, and cash dividends of ¼ per cent each, on the preferred and subordinated stock, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

United States Gypsum Company declared a special dividend of 10 per cent, payable in common stock, and regular quarterly cash dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, all payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Pine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd., England, has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent.

Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., declared a dividend of \$1 on Class A stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Directors of the Signal Oil Company declared a special dividend of 10 per cent on the common and of 15 per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Texaco Petroleum Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Galena Signal Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the original and new preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Texaco Petroleum Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 1.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Bechtel Packing Company declared the usual monthly dividend of 4 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 9 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Timken Roller Bearing Company declared a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 1.

An initial dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 7 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Directors of Laclede Gas Light Company declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Three months ago a dividend of \$1.75 a share was declared on the issue.

Directors of International Cement Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Quarterly dividend distributions of 62½ cents a share were formerly made on the common stock.

Galena Signal Oil declared a dividend of \$1 on common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 29. This is the first dividend on common since 1918, in which year payments aggregated \$2.50 a share.

Cottons Company of Montreal declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30.

Laclede Gas Company declared the regular semi-annual \$2.50 preferred dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Armour & Co. declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Hackensack Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common and the regular semi-annual of 8½ cents a share on the preferred, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Dec. 1 of last year a payment of 75 cents a share was made on the common stock. In 1921 and 1922 the semi-annual payments heretofore paid in June were omitted.

West Penn Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 4 per cent preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

GERMANY GETS A
GRIP ON RUSSIALocomotive Buying Considered
One of Chief Signs of Hold

PETROGRAD (Special Correspondence)—It apparently seems more and more that Germany is daily increasing her hold on Russia. Since the opening of the port of Petrograd 128 locomotives have been imported from Germany. According to the Pravda these engines are for the Nikolai railway. The Soviet battle cruiser Rosina has been recently disarmed and sold to a German concern. The Letton Railway Office has placed orders of machinery in Germany to the extent of 14,000,000 Letton rubles. These machines are for the railway repair workshops. It is assured that the German goods find a ready market in the Kharbin district, where they cause a keen competition to the American goods. A German commercial bank will soon be opened in Kharbin.

The Central League of Co-operative Buyers has placed orders in Germany for a large number of agricultural implements.

The Siemens-Schukert concern has granted a credit to the Electro-technical trust of Central Russia. A mixed company in which the Michael & Co. concern of Berlin is interested has just been floated, with the object of producing potassium salts in Siberia. With the participation of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture, a Russo-German agricultural concern has just been floated, whose object is the organization of similar companies to undertake the relief of Russian agriculture.

AKRON COMPANIES
SEE IMPROVEMENT
IN SITUATION

AKRON, O., Nov. 16.—All industries in this district are moving forward, and commercial building is increasing, although home building continues to lag. Approximately 4,000,000 of commercial building is either under way or will be under way by the first of the year.

The machine and tool industry, closely allied with the rubber industry, is making plans for the best year since the depression, and expansion will exceed any ever experienced, except in 1920. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. increase, scheduled for Nov. 1, has been postponed to Dec. 1. The company is now making slightly more than 20,000 tires a day. Firestone is still making an excess of 22,000 tires a day, and the P. Goodrich Company in excess of 33,000 tires a day, with other business—shoes and boots, sundries, mechanical goods—reaching peak figures. The shoe business, especially, is reported good.

The rubber industry continues production at a high point, and is making preparations to increase within the next two months, due to the volume of spring driving business. According to indications, winter business will exceed any ever experienced, except in 1920. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. increase, scheduled for Nov. 1, has been postponed to Dec. 1. The company is now making slightly more than 20,000 tires a day. Firestone is still making an excess of 22,000 tires a day, and the P. Goodrich Company in excess of 33,000 tires a day, with other business—shoes and boots, sundries, mechanical goods—reaching peak figures. The shoe business, especially, is reported good.

In the first six months of 1922 the mineral production of Canada was valued at \$57,882,944, of which \$28,475,544 was metals and \$29,407,400 non-metals.

The American Railway Association has informed the Farm Bureau Federation that 1000 empty cars are being sent west daily through Chicago.

The Argentine 1922-23 wheat crop is estimated at 215,320,000 bushels, a high record. The preceding year's yield was 156,641,000 bushels. The estimate for 1922-23 is 215,320,000 bushels in 1920-21.

A plan for the reorganization of the Green Star Steamship Corporation is proposed by the first mortgage bondholders' committee. The income bonds are to be sold to provide new money and common stock issued to present bondholders in lieu of old bonds.

Resources of New Jersey state and savings banks and trust companies were \$91,520,756 on Sept. 15, an increase of \$32,163,607 compared with last year. Deposits increased \$27,923,708 to \$86,584,101, and surplus funds gained \$1,575,582 to \$47,225,751.

The Standard Oil Company of California has taken over extensive prospecting rights in the Neuquen oil fields of Argentina, the largest properties bordering the Argentine River, acquired by the Standard Oil of New Jersey from the Compania de Petroleo de Chalcaco for 2,000,000 Argentine paper pesos. The West India Oil Company, owned by the latter, has completed a large refinery at Bahia Blanca, through which practically all Argentine oil production must pass on the way to the Great Lakes and the great central oil plant in Uruguay, probably at Montevideo.

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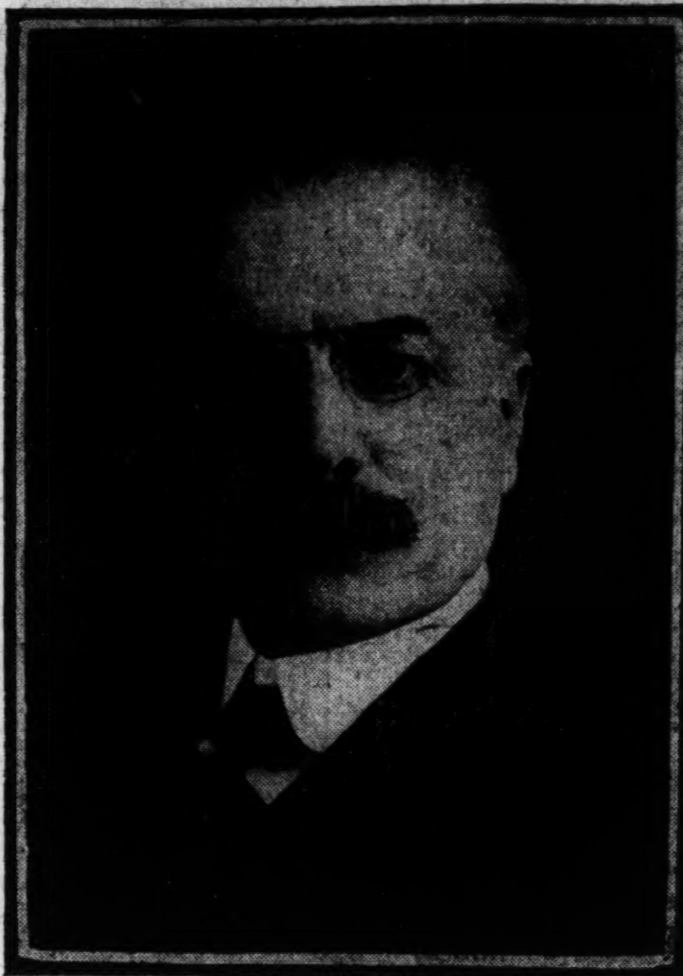
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Photograph © by Harris & Ewing.

George B. Cortelyou

A NATIVE of New York City, George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, was educated in the public schools, Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Hempstead Institute, L. I. State Normal School, Westfield, Mass., and the New England Conservatory of Music. He also studied in the Walworth Stenographic Institute, graduated from Georgetown University with the degree of LL. B. in 1895, gained an LL. M. degree from Columbia University in 1896, and has received the LL.D. degree from Georgetown University, University of Illinois, and Kentucky Wesleyan University.

In 1888 he engaged in general law and verbatim reporting in New York, and for four years was principal of a preparatory school for boys. Later he was secretary in the office of appraiser of the port of New York, private secretary to the post-office inspector in charge at New York and to the surveyor of the port of New York, and afterward to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington.

Mr. Cortelyou was executive clerk to President Cleveland in 1896 and remained for a time in the same capacity in the McKinley Administration. He was appointed assistant secretary to President McKinley, and later secretary to the President under both McKinley and Roosevelt.

When the portfolio of Secretary of Commerce and Labor was created in 1903 Mr. Cortelyou was the first to hold the office, resigning in 1904 when he was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was again called to the Cabinet in 1905, serving as Postmaster-General, and then as Secretary of the Treasury.

On leaving the Cabinet he accepted his present position as president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Mr. Cortelyou is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the American Gas Association, the Holland Society of New York, and vice-president and trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston.

DEMAND FOR
NEW HOUSING
HOLDS STRONGOperations Begun in First Ten
Months of This Year Ex-
ceed 1921

Building operations totaled \$3,300,000,000 for 10 months ended Nov. 1, and \$300,000,000 in October, according to the national building survey of S. W. Straus & Co. Reports from important cities show a great demand for residential buildings, shortage of office buildings, and some demand for extensions to industrial plants and miscellaneous construction.

Building costs show a rising tendency. Wages are advancing and relations between employers and employees are generally amicable. There are fewer disturbances in the industry than for a long time.

There is urgent demand for housing in all boroughs of Greater New York. It is estimated Queens alone will require an annual investment of \$100,000,000 for housing in the next decade.

Building is active in Chicago, with residential construction predominant. Operations begun in first 10 months of the year exceeded those commenced in all 1921. Labor is in demand, with wages holding firm.

Construction permits in the Philadelphia district the past six months were the heaviest in years. The city is still short of apartment houses.

Boston territory is still under-built, in both residential and commercial fields. A considerable number of office buildings are under way downtown. Present building costs are expected to prevail for some time. There is a shortage of bricklayers and masons.

Weather Outlook
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder tonight; fresh north wind; temperature 40 to 45.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; slightly colder on the mainland; Friday fair; fresh northwest winds.
Northern New England: Fair; and colder tonight; Friday fair; fresh northwest winds.

Weather Outlook
The disturbance whose center was reported Tuesday night north of the Great Lakes advanced eastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, attended by general rains throughout the Atlantic and east gulf states, the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. It is being followed by rising pressure and clearing and cooler weather, which have already overspread the region of the Great Lakes and the great central valleys and the interior of the gulf states. Pressure is now high generally west of the Mississippi River. In the Atlantic and the east gulf states the weather will be fair and cooler Thursday and Friday and probably Saturday.

Official Temperatures
Albany 40 Kansas City 40
Atlantic City 40 Memphis 30
Boston 42 Montreal 30
Buffalo 34 Nantucket 44
Calgary 50 New Orleans 58
Chicago 56 New York 42
Cincinnati 36 Philadelphia 46
Denver 32 Pittsburgh 38
Des Moines 34 Portland, Me. 40
Eastport 40 Portland, Ore. 50
Galveston 34 San Francisco 48
Hatteras 34 St. Louis 34
Helena 26 St. Paul 20
Jacksonville 68 Washington 46

COTTON BOARD SEAT SOLD
The New York Cotton Exchange membership of W. Lewisohn has been sold to L. S. Bache for \$28,000, a decline in price of 42,000.

ATLANTIC FRUIT'S AFFAIRS
Holders of \$11,325,369 of the Atlantic Fruit Company \$27,000,000 debt will take stock in the new company at \$5 a share. This includes \$2,250,000 notes, \$2,250,000 7 per cent debenture bonds and about \$6,000,000 8 per cent convertible notes, with interest. Holders of 7 per cent debenture bonds may exercise an option to take common stock until Nov. 25.

GERMAN FERTILIZER CHEAP
BERLIN, Nov. 16.—German nitrogen fertilizer is 66 per cent cheaper than the market price, although it was recently advanced. The nitrogen production in 1923 is estimated as 340,000 tons, and for 1924 is placed at 420,000 tons. Imports of Chilean nitrate until April are estimated at 2,600,000 tons.

SOUTHERN BANK MERGER
ATLANTA, Nov. 16.—The Lowry National Bank and Trust Company of Georgia will merge. The Trust Company of Georgia, organized in 1893, is said to be the first trust company organized in the southern states. The Lowry National Bank was organized in 1861.

TZECHOSLOVAKIAN
FOREIGN MINISTER
OUTLINES POLICYDr. Edouard Benes Explains
Nations Attitude—Believes
Russia Will React

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Edouard Benes, the Czechoslovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs, giving his views on the economical and political situation of his country, says, in part:

"We are an exporting country, and the depreciated rates of exchange of the countries surrounding Poland, Rumania, Austria, Germany, Russia and Hungary, prevent us selling them much. Our industry turns out much and needs an outlet. The rise of our currency, due to the reorganization of our finances, causes us trouble. Nevertheless, we endeavor as much as possible to relieve our neighbors.

"We want peace in Central Europe. We forget the past, and now relieve Austria, which was our hereditary enemy, and which so cruelly oppressed us. We have lent her 500,000,000 Czechoslovakian crowns and are daily sending over sugar and coal. The little Entente is animated with the same peaceful intents as we are. Never will it undertake a policy of aggression. The economical interests of Central Europe are common; inasmuch as it is hand-in-hand, we wish to march toward general economical relief."

Attitude on Russian Problem
In answer to the question as to what is the country's position in regard to the Russian problem, Dr. Benes said:

"The Russian problem has an object for England and France. To sell to the Bolsheviks, England is wanted to recognize them officially. France, and also America, on the other hand, refuse to acknowledge the present leaders of Russia. For M. Poincaré, to come into touch with them is risking becoming one of their victims. But France and America are far away and can live without Russia. Our point of view is different. There were in Russia 55,000 Czechoslovakians that Mr. Lenin threatened to keep back while in our country there are 20,000 Bolsheviks. On the other hand, there are thousands of Czechoslovakian workmen, manufacturers, and financiers who believe that it is possible to come into commercial relations with Russia. I refused to have hostilities, and I have operated the open door policy. No passport was refused for Moscow, and I have so secured the repatriation of my 55,000 fellow countrymen. Two commercial missions have been established in Russia, while there is a Russian Co-operative bank in our country. All this runs smoothly.

Bolshevik Trouble-Makers
"The Bolsheviks nevertheless have attempted to brew trouble in Czechoslovakia. But when they infringed our law in 1920, they were arrested and judged. Six months later they were free, and I congratulated myself, for they still perturb sometimes but very weakly. For me the best shield against Bolshevism is to expose it.

"With regard to my personal opinion upon the future of Russia, I can but repeat what I lately said. To get out of the chaotic state in which it is, will take Russia considerable time, during which pitiful convulsions will arise. Grievous witnesses we will endeavor to relieve the individuals of the repercussions of war and revolutions. But the harm is too deeply rooted to be able to remedy it. The Russian thought is poisoned and it is only from violent reactions of its own self that it will find its cure."

REALIZATION OF
BIG CORN SHORTAGE
CAUSE OF ADVANCE

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

EASIER AFTER
EARLY UPTURN

Prices Are Forced Upward by
Shorts Covering Later
Decline

Encouraged by the declaration of numerous dividend increases and further large stock dividends, the bulls on the New York stock exchange resumed their attack against the short interest at the outset this morning and soon effected advances of 1 to 3 points throughout the list. Some of yesterday's weak issues, especially New Haven, Consolidated Gas and Texas Gulf Sulphur were conspicuously strong. Buying for both accounts was in large volume with particular strength again appearing in the higher priced stocks, especially Standard Oil of New Jersey, Du Pont and National Biscuit, the latter again reaching a new top figure.

The steels, oils, equipments, food, textile, can, leather, and low-priced railroads were bid for at rapidly rising prices.

Confidence in the immediate course of prices was reinforced by the revival of outside buying to a considerable extent and the recuperative power exhibited by the bond market, notably the foreign issues, which continued to work toward higher levels, the recent low prices for these bonds encouraging buying on a large scale for a speculative turn about from the intrinsic merit of the securities.

Industrials Soar

Buying of stocks on knowledge that future railroad and industrial activity were promising went on at a good pace throughout the morning, with the bulls becoming more cheerful when the higher level failed to bring out the recently customary supply of offerings to impede the advance.

Accumulation was evident in various stocks, one of the incidents of the trading being the purchase of two separate blocks of 10,000 shares of General Motors at 15, after which the price moved up to 15 1/2.

Apart from an exceptional display of weakness in the shipping group, which carried Marine preferred down 3 points to a new low level for the year, and a decline of 2 points in American International, prices pursued a steady upward course.

Spectacular advances were recorded by high-priced industrial shares, Du Pont climbing 1 1/2 and Woolworth 8 points. Railway Steel Spring was lifted 4 1/2. Kresge 4 1/2. Consolidated Gas and Texas Gulf Sulphur 3, while a varied list of other industrials and specialties improved 2 to 2 1/2 points.

Railroad stocks also made a particularly good showing with Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico gaining 2 points each.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Fisher Body at New High

Fisher Body was run up 5 points to a new top figure, American Express 4, Otis Elevator 3 1/2, Underwood Typewriter, Laclede Gas and International Cement 3 to 3 1/2, the two last-mentioned stocks responding to higher dividend declarations, before the general market took a decided dip downward. Realizing by traders who had a good profit on recent purchases and the unsettling effect created by active liquidation of special stocks caused a considerable relapse from the high prices of the morning. General Asphalt was driven down 4 1/2 to a new low figure, Marine preferred lost 4 points in all and American Gas 3 1/2. Houston Oil, Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Marine common were also depressed 1 to 2 points under yesterday's final figures.

A broad inquiry prevailed for foreign and corporation issues during the early session of today's bond market. United States Government issues, however, lagged.

The feature in the foreign quarter was a jump of 8 1/2 points to 90 by Brazil 7s, compared with the low figure of 79 reached on Tuesday, when the weakness in the general bond market was rather acute. Brazil 8s also climbed 3 1/2, Prague 7s 2, Lyons 6s 1 1/2, Seine 7s and Swiss 8s 1 1/2, and Bordeaux 6s, Marseilles 6s, French 7s and 8s, Belgian 8s, 7s and 8s, Czechoslovakian 8s, and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s, a point or more.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Alpha Mines	107	107	107	107
Amalgamated	36	36	36	36
Bagdad Silver	15	15	15	15
Boston & Montana	10	10	10	10
B-Mont Corp	80	80	80	80
Chief Cons Min.	51	51	51	51
Colorado Mng	13	13	13	13
Crestal Corp	11	11	11	11
Eureka	23	23	23	23
Goldfield Deep	10	10	10	10
Gold Road	35	35	35	35
Mutual	30	30	30	30
Nixon	02	02	02	02
Shaw	88	88	88	88
Southern Coal	45	45	45	45
United Verde Ext	25	25	25	25
Verde Mines	38	38	38	38

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	25.85	26.10	25.85	26.10
Jan.	25.80	26.05	25.80	26.05
Mar.	25.75	26.00	25.75	26.00
May	25.70	25.95	25.70	25.95
July	25.65	25.90	25.65	25.90
Oct.	25.60	25.85	25.60	25.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	14.70	14.75	14.55	14.57
Jan.	14.65	14.70	14.50	14.52
Mar.	14.60	14.65	14.45	14.47
May	14.55	14.60	14.40	14.42
July	14.50	14.55	14.35	14.37
Oct.	14.45	14.50	14.30	14.32

NEW YORK STOCKS

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NEW YORK BONDS

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SLUMP IN SECOND
GRADE RAILROAD
STOCKS SEVERE

Losses Range From 4 to 28
Points and Some Issues Are
at Low for the Year

The rather heavy break in the stocks of so-called second grade railroads has given cause for much concern among holders of the issues and those who have been predicting railroad prosperity and consequent enhancement in the market value of these speculative securities.

The series of events which dimmed railroad earnings prospects really began with the coal strike on April 1, although the effects were not immediately apparent. Then came the 10 per cent rate reduction July 1 and the shopmen's strike to put on the finishing touch.

There is no doubt that the shopmen's strike was a serious setback as regards the outlook for some roads, and in certain instances was an immediate cause of financial difficulty, as in the case of the Chicago & Alton. Many other roads found it impossible to maintain their showing in the face of reduced rates and increased expenses resulting from the strike.

Speculatively, Rock Island was one of the first to show signs of disintegration. A strong, well-organized pool had been active in that stock for some months, and in September carried the price up to 30. It became apparent, however, that the road's operating results for this year were not going to meet expectations, and would not justify the current selling prices for the stock. The pool abruptly abandoned further objectives and began to cash in.

Holders of such issues as Baltimore & Ohio common and Missouri Pacific preferred, where hope of dividend inauguration was strong, have lately somewhat wearied of the prospect.

The Ann Arbor preferred dividend policy proved a distinct disappointment. There are a few of the developments which helped to turn the speculative tide in the low-priced rails. Declines of 12 or 15 points from the high of the year are fairly common in these issues.

In many cases a very large portion of the advance from the low prices of last January has been canceled and in the case of Great Western preferred and Texas & Pacific new low prices for the year were established Tuesday.

Below are shown the declines in some of the erstwhile speculative favorites among the low-priced rails.

Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
Ann Arbor pfd	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Balt. & Oho com	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chi. Mil. & St. P. com	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chi. & N. W. com	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi. & N. W. pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Colo. & N. W. com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Colo. & N. W. pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Great Western pfd	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mo. & N. W. com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mo. & N. W. pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Missouri Pacific com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Missouri Pacific pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
New Haven com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
New Haven pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pere Marquette com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pere Marquette pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Rutland pfd	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St. L. & S. F. com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St. L. & S. F. pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Tes. & Pac. com	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Tes. & Pac. pfd	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

COPPER METAL
MARKET TONE
ALMOST FIRM

The tone of the copper market is steady, and might almost be called firm, judging from the attitude of some important sellers, with sales of round tonnages to domestic consumers at 13 1/2 cents, delivered to New England and other usual points. Moderate quantities have also been placed with export buyers at same price, f. a. s. Atlantic ports. Deliveries call for shipments in November and December, and on a moderate scale in January.

It looks as if the 13 1/2-cent lots of electrolytic were cleaned up, at least, for the present. A slightly brighter sentiment has developed. It is conceded, however, that further expansion of South American output would probably produce another market reaction by creating technical weakness in the situation.

Trade interest centers largely around import movements and the growing importance of South American production. Imports of copper into the United States during the first quarter of this year were 68,320,000 pounds, for the second quarter they amounted to 105,230,000 pounds, and for the third quarter (partly estimated) to 137,760,000 pounds, or more than double the quantity imported during the first quarter of this year.

At the recent rate of importation the tonnage of foreign copper which will be dumped on United States shores in the fourth quarter of 1922 will be 141,120,000 pounds, making total imports for the year of 452,480,000 pounds, compared with 338,240,000 pounds for last year, an increase of 114,240,000 pounds.

COBLENZ ISSUES BONDS
BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The City of Coblenz has issued an 8 per cent loan of 50,000,000 marks redeemable in 1923. The interest rate is the highest recorded for German loans. The bonds are written in the German and English languages.

BRITISH FINANCES
LONDON, Nov. 16.—Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £265,325,000, compared with £264,616,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,148,000, compared with £27,164,000 last week.

POSTAL SAVINGS OFF
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Postal savings deposits in 114 leading cities of the United States on Oct. 31 aggregated \$134,137,000, a decrease during October of \$788,000.

NEW YORK BANK
FINDS EUROPE IN
BETTER POSITION

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, said, on arriving from Europe: "In spite of superficial evidence to the contrary, Europe has unquestionably made progress since I was there a year ago."

"Sources of production have opened up, and industry is more active. The attitude of Labor is more co-operative, and comparatively little unemployment exists."

"International and external trade is better and, generally speaking, the harvest has been fair to good. The population, with some few exceptions, is not in want."

Most countries are persistent in their efforts to crowd the goods of other nations by setting up a tariff barrier, hoping to foster new productions within their own boundaries which will make them to a larger extent self-contained."

RAILROADS OF
ARGENTINA TO
USE OIL FUEL

Funds of Companies May Help
Development in Comodoro
Rivadavia Fields

The Argentine Oilfields (Ltd.), is said now to have associated with it men connected with the interests of the large Argentine railroads which were developing successfully a portion of the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields in the south of Argentina, thus proving they were seriously contemplating the use of oil fuel on their lines.

The technical adviser of those interests is also the adviser of the Argentine Oilfields Company, and it is further said that the company, which is owned by the Argentine Government, has taken over the entire property (petroleum tanks) of the Mazut in Esthonia, which previously was leased to the Caucasian Oil Company.

The first shipment of 300,000 pounds (approximately 35,700 barrels) of petroleum arrived a few days ago in Reval, and another larger shipment of benzine and oils is expected soon. The agency of the Asiatic company in Reval is in the hands of the Sylva Company.

Official statistics of the Formosan Government General, forwarded to the United States Department of Commerce from Taihoku, give the production of crude petroleum in Formosa during 1920 and 1921 as 7600 koku (about 335,500 gallons) each year, with a value of \$108,175 in 1920 and \$95,195 in 1921.

An officially published statement of the oil obtained in Formosa is as follows: Volatile constituents, 5 per cent; illuminating oil, 85 per cent (82 per cent after refining); and heavy oil, 8 per cent. The heavy oil is said to contain 40 per cent paraffin.

American trade in mineral oils with Austria appears to be increasing, according to Austrian statistics for the first half of 1922, transmitted to the Department of Commerce by Consul Foster, Vienna.

During this period Austria imported 26,000 metric quintals (one quintal equals 220.46 pounds) of petroleum oil from the United States, as compared with 3730 quintals during the first six months of 1921.

**STEEL SITUATION
UNCHANGED BUT
OUTLOOK IS GOOD**

The Iron Age says: With blast furnace and steel works operation at the highest rate of the year, some districts showing further slight increases the past week, the steel market has developed no new tendency in demand or prices. In view of the decline in iron and some weakening in semi-finished steel, consumers of rolled products have been looking for price concessions. Sellers, however, despite the fact that independent mills in several lines of production are less than two months ahead, are not forcing the issue.

At Chicago heavy railroad demand, large car orders yet to come, and excellent building prospects are emphasized. At Pittsburgh traffic conditions are no better in view of a fresh embargo on Pennsylvania lines, effective Nov. 13. Meanwhile the market has been quieter. In eastern Pennsylvania, where heavy products, especially plate, are the leaders, the trade has simply drifted.

No announcement has been made of the Steel Corporation sheet and tinplate prices for the first quarter of 1923. The increase in costs the last six months is a factor; also the possibility of further purchases of sheet metal by the Steel Corporation. Both sheet and tinplate mills have been operated on a larger scale the last two weeks, 75 per cent of capacity being reached by important producers.

Continued addition of blast furnaces to the active list despite the handicap of car shortages, particularly of box cars for the lighter mill products, complicates the outlook. It is unlikely that the outlet from mills will be congested to the point of checking iron or ingot production.

PENNSYLVANIA
EARNS SIX PER
CENT ON STOCK

New Leases Put Into Effect
Unify System—Earnings
Gain Over 1921

On the basis of operations for the first nine months of 1922 it is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will show a fraction more than 6 per cent earnings upon the stock for 1922, compared with 4.87 per cent in 1921. Since the first of the year about a dozen leases have been put into effect, and the October statement of earnings will represent about 9 1/2 per cent of the total Regional System.

The leases will change the income structure of the Pennsylvania Railroad, increasing the operating figures by the extent of earnings and expenses of the lines, which are now directly operated as a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and increasing rentals by the amounts to be paid to the owners of the leased lines.

If the Pennsylvania through operating economies and greater efficiency resulting from consolidation of properties is able to produce net revenues in excess of the amount paid as rentals it will benefit by the difference, while the public has the advantage of the service which the unification of properties insures.

Investment Returns
The following table shows the return earned on the property investment of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the lines directly operated since 1910, per cent earned on the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and high and low prices for the stock:

P.C.	P.C.	Stock Range
Invested	Invested	Invested
1910	4.87	41 1/2
1911	5.59	48 1/2
1912	6.57	44 1/2
1913	7.13	45 1/2
1914	8.33	50 1/2
1915	7.87	57 1/2
1916	10.47	60 1/2
1917	10.47	61 1/2
1918	10.47	61 1/2
1919	10.47	61 1/2
1920	10.47	61 1/2
1921	10.47	61 1/2
1922	10.47	61 1/2

*Estimated.
Based on two months' federal control, six months' federal control and four months' corporation operation.
Based on result of federal operation and taxes and expenses of the corporation.

It is worth noting the Pennsylvania System is able to meet its fixed charges and dividends with lower rate of return on property investment than most roads, due to conservative policy of the management in former years, of providing for substantial part of property investment out of surplus rather than by issuing securities for all such expenditures. The Pennsylvania System, Dec. 31, 1921, showed total investment of \$2,665,883,039, while outstanding stock and bonds aggregated \$1,957,791,501, an excess of investment of \$708,091,538. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company itself owned the same data reported additions to property through income and surplus of \$211,936, and funded debt retired through income and surplus \$2,277,153.

Factor of Strength
Railroad expansion and development cannot be carried on, however, where the carriers are limited to a return of only 5 per cent on property investment, as the railroads cannot attract capital on a 5 per cent basis while the cost of money is in excess of this amount.

The factor of strength in the case of the Pennsylvania is that in years past the managers put one dollar in property for one dollar paid in dividends, thus increasing the intrinsic value of the stock by adding to property investment without corresponding increase in securities and giving the public the benefit of enlarged facilities.

**GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES DO
NOT CHANGE MUCH**

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The yield on United States certificates of indebtedness has remained almost unchanged for several days. What changes there have been were toward a slightly higher yield.

Treasury notes have also been unchanged to slightly firmer. The yield has recently followed closely that of Liberty bonds. Only one issue of Treasury notes, however, is selling at a discount, while all Liberty bonds, with exception of the 3 1/2s are below par.

The declining tendency of certificates of indebtedness is partly accounted for by selling for the account of federal reserve banks and member banks. Since Aug. 9 the federal reserve system has reduced its holdings of certificates, exclusive of Federal Reserve certificates, about \$100,000,000, while \$90 leading member banks have reduced holdings nearly \$140,000,000. This selling has probably been brought about by crop-moving demands. Member banks have sold their certificates of indebtedness because they could be sold without loss and because they are probably unwilling to increase discounts with the federal reserve bank.

J. C. PENNEY SALES
J. C. Penney, Inc., reports sales for October of \$5,321,783, compared with \$5,322,425 in October, 1921. From Jan. 1 sales aggregated \$37,021,875 compared with \$36,521,025 a year ago.

MERGENTHAUER'S PROFITS
The Mergenthaeu Linotype concern, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a net profit of \$2,304,771 after depreciation and tax, equal to \$18 a share on \$12,800,000 stock, compared with \$2,315,469, or \$18.07, in the previous year.

BANK CAPITAL INCREASED
BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Austrian Creditanstalt Bank has increased its share capital from 1,600,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 crowns.

GREAT ELECTRICAL
GROWTH COMING

Doubling of Present Production
by 1930 Possible

The United States Geological Survey reports nearly 41,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy produced in the United States in 1921, and Chairman Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse Electric Company, says this is likely to be doubled by 1930, on the basis of the present growth of production and demand.

Mr. Tripp says: "The United States can use practically all the electrical energy that can be generated within its borders. We have available 50,000,000 horsepower of water power, of which only about 8,000,000 horse power are now in use."

"It will be many years before all this power can be developed, and when it is, it will be utilized in conjunction with huge steam plants that will produce power from about one pound of coal a kilowatt hour. The real limitation of electrical development is set by finance. Our annual income is about \$70,000,000,000, of which the average surplus available for investment is about 10 per cent. Out of it electrical development can get only its share. The share given to various enterprises will depend upon their relative utility. This being the case, we can expect the electrical industry to obtain a large proportion, for electricity has proved to be one of the most important elements of our daily lives."

"On the basis of performance in the last five years, our present generating capacity will be doubled by 1930 and doubled again by 1937. The electrical industry will be called upon to create within seven years as much as it has created in the last five years. The rate cannot be maintained, however. To double again by 1944 and again by 1955 would require more capital than the Nation can save. Hence we must see development slow down after 1937, but progress will be steadily continued until all of our water power is developed, superpower systems cover the United States, and most industrial work is done by electricity. This is as far as we can see at present."

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate—5 1/2% 5%
Outside commercial paper—5% 5%
Yearly rate of the last money market—5% 5%
Customers' com'l loans—5 1/2% 5%
Individual com'l loans—5% 5%
Bond yield—Today Tuesday
Bar silver in New York—63 1/2% 64 1/2%
Bar silver in London—32 1/2% 33 1/2%
Mexican dollars—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Richest bank in London—92 1/2% 93 1/2%
Canadian ex prem (%)—3-32 3-32
Domestic bar silver—89 1/2% 89 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:
P.C.
Boston—4% Chicago—4%
New York—4% St. Louis—4%
Philadelphia—4% Kansas City—4%
Cleveland—4% Minneapolis—4%
Richmond—4% Dallas—4%
Atlanta—4% San Francisco—4%
Amsterdam—4% London—4%
Athens—4% Madrid—4%
Berlin—4% Paris—4%
Bombay—4% Calcutta—4%
Budapest—4% Rome—4%
Brussels—4% Sofia—4%
Bucharest—4% Stockholm—4%
Canton—4% Swiss Bank—4%
Christiania—4% Tokyo—4%
Copenhagen—4% Vienna—4%
Helsingfors—4% Warsaw—4%
Lisbon—4%

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks
60-90 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
90-120 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Under 30 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Less Known Banks—
60-90 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
90-120 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Under 30 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Eligible Private Bankers—
60-90 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
90-120 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Under 30 days—4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today—\$70,000,000 \$69,000,000
Balances—\$24,000,000 \$24,000,000
Exchgs for week—\$20,000,000 \$20,000,000
P. R. bank credit—\$2,542,119 \$2,542,119

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents unit of foreign currency.
Sterling—Last Previous Parity
Demand—\$4.47 1/2 \$4.46 1/2 \$4.84 1/2
Cable transfer—\$4.47 1/2 \$4.46 1/2 \$4.84 1/2
France—693 1/2 693 1/2 103
Guillemers—3918 1/2 3918 1/2 403
Marks—900 1/2 900 1/2 238
Lire—182 1/2 182 1/2 182
Swiss franc—152 1/2 152 1/2 183
Belgian franc—640 1/2 640 1/2 183
Kronen (Aust.)—212 1/2 212 1/2 2026
Sweden—2015 1/2 2015 1/2 268
Norway—1820 1/2 1820 1/2 568
Greece—614 1/2 614 1/2 183
Argentina—818 1/2 818 1/2 964
Poland—962 1/2 962 1/2 5280
Hungary—64 1/2 64 1/2 2030
Yugoslavia—41 1/2 41 1/2 3030
Czechoslovakia—323 1/2 323 1/2 1930
Tzcheoslovakia—6320 1/2 6320 1/2 3030
Rumania—6066 1/2 6066 1/2 1930
Portugal—652 1/2 652 1/2 9108
Sinhala—7160 1/2 7160 1/2 19835
Hong Kong—5420 1/2 5420 1/2 1980
Bombay—2950 1/2 2950 1/2 4866
Yokohama—4850 1/2 4850 1/2 4984
Brazil—1150 1/2 1150 1/2 1163
Uruguay—510 1/2 510 1/2 10650
Chile—1250 1/2 1250 1/2 10650
Calcutta—2933 1/2 2933 1/2 2135 1/2

*1915 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.
†Cents a thousand.

BANK OF FRANCE
PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bank of France weekly statement figures in francs last 000's omitted with comparisons follow:
Nov. 15 Nov. 8
Gold on hand—5,532,569 5,532,365
Silver on hand—28,356 28,351
Circulation—\$6,221,245 \$6,221,245
General deposits—2,064,680 2,081,697
Bills discounted—2,259,710 2,170,376
Treasury deposits—28,000,000 27,700,000
Advances—2,145,571 2,135,546

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOPPE TO MEET WELKER COCHRAN

American Players Face Each
Other for First Time in Inter-
national Billiard Tourney

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD
STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	High	P.C.
Jacob Schaefer	2	0	195	1.000
W. F. Hoppe	1	0	134	1.000
Roger Conti	1	1	141	.500
Welker Cochran	1	1	140	.500
Erlich Hagelacher	0	2	178	.000
Eduard Horemans	0	1	70	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—As play progresses for the world's championship at 18.3 ballroom billiards in the international tournament at the Hotel Pennsylvania more certain becomes the conviction that the title will remain in the United States. Only one of the overseas contestants up to the present time has won a match, while each of the representatives of the United States has a victory to his credit. Tonight for the first time in the tournament two Americans will meet, when W. F. Hoppe and Welker Cochran bank the balls for the opening shot, also in the afternoon, Eduard Horemans of Belgium and Erlich Hagelacher of Germany come together, making the first meeting between the overseas contestants.

Jacob Schaefer of Chicago made it very clear last evening that he must be reckoned with in defense of the championship he won last year at Chicago by defeating Roger Conti, champion of France, who defeated him then, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, by the overwhelming score of 500 to 251, setting a new high-run score of 195 and making the same high average, 55.5-9, that Hoppe made in his match.

Schaefer won the bank and selecting the white ball he started with a run of 14 on open play, missing on a difficult cushion shot. Runs of 23, 7 followed, but his control of the balls was still somewhat off. The Frenchman could do little in his turns and the score stood at 40 to 10 at the end of the third inning. Then Schaefer started in with real championship play and in the fourth and fifth innings showed nursing that was far beyond any play so far exhibited in the tournament. He kept the balls so close together that they could be covered by hand, breaking only when the balk lines required it. First he collected a string of 129, and then after Conti had made 87 by clever nursing the champion made the record run of 195. First he executed an easy carom which brought the balls to cushion into the corner, and then kept them close along the end rail, nailing them with such care that the cue ball appeared to move. It was the most perfect nursing seen in any of the recent tournaments and experts and spectators alike were startled at his skill.

In the seventh inning Schaefer once more got the ball into position in two shots, compiled a score of 94, in close play. He showed in this inning an especial mastery of masse shooting and shots off the cushion, depending on them whenever the cue ball was too close to the others for effective nursing. He was now within 25 points of victory, while Conti was 101.

The Frenchman, however, was by no means discouraged, and continuing to show careful nursing play, made runs of 43 and 107 before the champion could obtain the necessary caroms. Conti's play, however, was by no means equal to Schaefer's, his nursing lacking the supreme finish that the champion exhibited. The score by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—14 29 7 129 185 94
Average—51.5. High runs—107 43.
Referee—A. G. Cutler.

In the afternoon match, Welker Cochran had a narrow escape from another defeat, this time at the hands of Erlich Hagelacher, champion of Germany, winning by the close score of 500 to 471, after the German had obtained a high run of 520 at the end of his fifth inning.

The youthful American showed some wonderful billiards when forced to his best efforts at this crisis and emulated the brilliancy of W. F. Hoppe, in his famous nursing style. Hagelacher also showed some remarkable play together with some that was decidedly off color.

Hagelacher gained his lead chiefly on open table play, driving the balls along the rail rather easily, keeping them close together, but not depending on close nursing. Cochran, on the other hand, devoted his play in his long runs to close nursing, finally overtaking the German in the ninth inning with a run of 23, the score being 354 to 341. Hagelacher came back into the lead for a brief period in the fifteenth, but after he missed an easy draw, Cochran made an unfinished run of 53 by the closest nursing he had shown, and the match ended. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—3 36 4 15 140 82 20
25 28 69 0 11 19 9 38-500. Average—52-15. High runs—140 82 69.
Erlich Hagelacher—1 1 178 0 140 5 15
0 1 0 53 4 12-471. High runs—178 140 72. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

BESTBALL TOURNAMENT OPENS
PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 16.—Thirty-seven pairs will take off on the championship tourney in the annual amateur professional bestball tournament, which opens here today. The play will be on holes on the open day and the same number on Friday. Professional prizes to be cash: First prize, \$500; second, \$300; third, \$200; fourth, \$100; fifth, \$75. Amateur prizes, sterling silver trophies. Winning pair entering from same club will be given special trophy in the form of a tablet, to be held by club represented by winners for one year. When trophy is won three times by pair representing a club, the club will take permanent possession. Those wishing to enter should notify the Pinehurst Golf Club.

Famous New Hampshire School Eleven Ready to Meet Its Bay State Rival



Phillips Exeter Academy Football Team and Coaches for the Season of 1922

Exeter Academy Has a Powerful Eleven

New Hampshire School Expects
to Defeat Andover Saturday

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 16 (Special).—In the coming Phillips Exeter-Phillips Andover Academy football game, Saturday, Exeter will be represented by a team that is practically as strong as the victorious team of last year. With five victories, one tie game, and one defeat as their record for the 1922 season, the Exeter men, under the leadership of Capt. T. J. Driscoll '23, will enter the game confident of success. Unlike last season, the team will be able to enter the game with full strength.

From the showing made in the games already played, the Exeterians have an impenetrable line and a fast, shifty, hard-tackling backfield. The right wing of the line has recently been strengthened by the return of C. H. Bingham '25, who has been out of the lineup on account of studies. Bingham was a first-string man last year and was one of the mainstays of the line. He is a strong man on forward passes and gets down under punts with great rapidity.

C. L. Hardy '23, who played right end until Bingham returned, has been shifted to the left-wing position. Hardy, who would undoubtedly have won his letter last season had he been able to play, is a fast hard-tackling end. He has developed very fast this season, and has shown much ability in blocking punts and forward passes. At the first of the season, Coach H. H. Blake, Dartmouth '07, had his doubts about the strength of the end positions, but with these positions held by Bingham and Hardy, it seems that Exeter has two powerful ends.

The tackle positions this year have proved to be unusually strong both on the offense and on the defense. Capt. T. J. Driscoll '23, playing right tackle, has shown up well on the gridiron. He has shown himself to be an able captain and linesman. Guy Richards '24, formerly of Cambridge High School, has had a very successful season playing left tackle. He has shown remarkable ability in breaking through the opponents' lines, and in breaking up opponents' plays.

There is some doubt as to the man who will enter the game at left guard. There will be a rather difficult choice to make between G. R. Mansfield '26, who played as a regular with Haverhill High School last season, and R. W. Hanley '26, who has developed into an exceedingly strong linesman. Mansfield is much the heavier of the two and has had much more experience than Hanley. But Hanley has shown up so well in the preliminary games that he stands a good chance of beginning the game. J. A. Davis '23, who substituted in the Andover game last year for W. H. Forrest '22, will enter the game in the pivot position.

Exeter will send against Andover one of the best backfields that the academy has had for some years. Leading backs in C. T. Elliott '24, H. W. Burns '24, and Daniel Stone '23. Elliott will probably start the game.

Assisted by the Rev. F. B. Withington, Harvard '15, and by George Connors, Exeter's famous trainer and track coach, Coach Blake has developed a team which should end up its successful season by a victory over Andover. The team has won five victories, including the Harvard second team, and both the Harvard and Yale freshmen. The Exeterians fought out a scoreless tie with the Dartmouth freshmen during a heavy mist, and lost by 2 points to Worcester Academy after a hard-fought game. Andover in order to win, will have to overcome a fast and shifty backfield and a heavy, powerful line. Both the team

and the students of Exeter are confident, but not over-confident. The probable lineup of the Exeter team will be:

C. H. Bingham '25, re; Capt. T. J. Driscoll '23, rt.; R. W. Hanley '24, rg.; J. A. Davis '25, c.; R. W. Hanley '24, lg.; Guy Richards '24, rt.; C. L. Hardy '23, lb.; C. T. Elliott '24, qb.; Isadore Zarakov '24, hb.; Joseph Prendergast '23, rfb.; J. D. Charlesworth '24, fb.

Dykeman Is Entered in Big College Run

Is Expected to Give Higgins a
Good Battle for Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America yesterday received a new entry for the intercollegiate cross-country championship to be decided at Van Cortlandt Park on Nov. 27, which is calculated to cause a good deal of concern to those fans who have picked Walter Higgins '24L of Columbia University as the favorite for the individual title. The Carnegie Institute of Technology, which is the only institution entered from west of the Alleghenies will be represented by H. E. Dykeman '24, who recently defeated Higgins in winning the invitation cross-country competition at Syracuse University. Dykeman, at that time, maintained a comfortable lead throughout, leaving the two-mile champion 65 behind at the tape. The westerner had never taken part in a race of any kind before last year; but he is now the outstanding figure in the cross-country field. He has never been beaten on any occasion, and holds the Carnegie Tech record, which he made in a race against Ohio State University last season.

Higgins, on the other hand, made such a splendid showing in winning the quadrangular Columbia University invitation meet at Van Cortlandt Park last Saturday against the best hill and distance runners from the University of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth College had to offer, that the competition for individual honors promises to be an extremely close one. Higgins lost the title by a narrow margin in 1920, and was unable to enter the meet last year. But if he runs up to the form displayed by him when he won the intercollegiate two-mile championship last summer, it will be difficult to keep him from leading the pack.

With M. K. Douglas '24, Yale's star distance runner, also among the entries recently received, officials of the meet predict that the contest for first and second places will reach a new high level this year, the fourteenth annual championship race, and the second in succession to be held over the local course. Other entries made public yesterday, who are regarded as possible second place winners, are Capt. J. C. Young '23 of Dartmouth, Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Capt. E. B. Kirby '24 of Cornell. Hendrie was first place winner in the dual meet between M. I. T. and Cornell recently. Others who are expected to finish well up in front are D. W. Head '23 and Sayman Kerr '24 of the University of Pennsylvania, and Capt. Homer Smith '24 of Syracuse.

Eighteen colleges will take part, and the individual entries are 237 in number, which is a new record. Carnegie Tech is sending a strong team along with Dykeman.

For the third annual freshman title race, to take place on the same afternoon, 13 colleges will be represented with 150 entries.

BOSTON AFTER MEET WITH OXFORD
A match with Oxford University is being negotiated for the Boston University rifle team by Manager M. S. Thompson. In the long-distance matches of this year each team shoots on its own range, after which the scores are compared by telegraph. The Boston University rifle team will also enter the New England intercollegiate matches held under the auspices of the United Services of New England, and the National Intercollegiate matches under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

FAVOR ANNUAL CONTEST
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A general demand has been made among those interested in the football game next Saturday between Dartmouth and Columbia that the contest be made an annual affair here. Officials of the two institutions are reported to look with favor on the proposal, but no action can be taken until the close of the season. Those supporting the idea favor Thanksgiving as the date for the contest.

VALLEY RACE IS NEARING CLIMAX

A Break and Possibly Another in
Three-Cornered Tie for Lead-
ership Appears Certain

MISSOURI VALLEY FOOTBALL
STANDING

Team	W	L	T	P.C.
Drake University	3	0	0	1.000
University of Nebraska	3	0	0	1.000
Kansas State A. C.	3	0	0	1.000
Iowa State College	2	0	3	.400
University of Missouri	2	0	3	.400
University of Oklahoma	1	2	2	.333
Grinnell College	1	2	2	.333
University of Kansas	1	2	2	.333
Washington University	0	4	0	.000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16 (Special).—Certainty of one break and possibility of another in the three-cornered deadlock for leadership in the race for the football championship of the Missouri Valley Conference appears this Saturday. Three eleven make their final appearance of the season against circuit rivals, while the remaining three engage non-Conference opponents.

University of Nebraska receives Kansas State Agricultural College at Lincoln in a struggle that may decide the title. While both have three victories and no defeats, Kansas has two tie games. If it should defeat Nebraska, however, it would remain with a clear slate for defeats and tie with Drake University in case the latter repulses Grinnell College this Saturday.

Victory over the Aggies would give Nebraska undisputed title, providing it sustained its performance in the final game with Iowa State College a week later. With the strength the Lincoln aggregation has shown, it is strongly favored to win its final Conference game. As Drake meets neither Kansas State nor Nebraska, the two strongest teams besides itself, the title practically rests between these two as they charge each other this week-end.

Coach F. T. Dawson's team is favored to win by reason of its more consistent performance. It will be a case of veteran against veteran, however, for the Aggies have nearly as many seasoned men as the Scarlet and Cream. Capt. H. S. Hartley '23, fullback, continues to be an indispensable ball forerunner in the attack, carrying the ball for repeated gains on straight plays against Kansas State next week. R. C. Russell '23, substitute quarterback, had a chance to shine last week, and he did with two touchdowns. Leo Sherer '23, end, intercepted a Kansas overhead pass and raced 40 yards for a counter.

While Kansas State's strength has been uncertain at times, it has several good players, C. A. Brandley '25, halfback, should give the Aggies at least an even break on the punting, as last week he recorded a decided edge on Iowa State's kickers. Kansas State is winning 12 to 2. Brandley showed good judgment, when, with his own team ahead, he grounded the ball behind his own goal for a safety rather than take a chance on kicking it out under the muddy conditions prevailing. Coach C. W. Bachman probably will send V. O. Clement '24, fullback, to match Nebraska's star fullback, Hartley. The Aggies take their Conference curtain call at Lincoln.

Drake's reception to Grinnell at Des Moines will be the final Conference contest for both. A victory will give Drake a clear record of four triumphs, while success would give Grinnell a balanced record of two wins and two losses. Both played non-Conference eleven last week, Drake defeating Colorado Agricultural College, 19 to 16, and Grinnell falling before Cornell College, 3 to 0.

Preparations to solve Drake's shift attack and the speedy backfield runners, W. G. Boelter '24, halfback, and S. E. Orebaugh '25, quarterback, should be made by Grinnell. These three factors, which Coach O. M. Solem has brought to high development, gain most of the credit for Drake's showing.

Having played below last week, Grinnell should be able to rise to the climax for a good fight. While they lacked the energy for consistent attack, they proved stubborn when their goal was threatened, and held for downs repeatedly, forcing Cornell to kick its points. Capt. Everett Norelius '23, veteran center, is praised for the defensive power of the line.

J. T. Smith '25, fullback, is Grinnell's best plunger. In the other Conference game University of Missouri is favored to defeat Washington University when the latter appears at Columbia. Although defeated last week by University of Oklahoma, 18 to 14, Missouri revealed power in the brilliant shifting attack released in the final quarter. Although it was too late, the Sooners having run up a three touchdown lead, the Tigers scored two touchdowns in short order, with A. D. Bond '24, starting.

Washington's chances are more formidable than otherwise because of the rest they had last week, when the University of Tennessee authorities cancelled the scheduled game. The Red and Green have not reached full strength all season, losing four straight Conference tilts. A day or so before the game Tennessee authorities discovered the eligibility clause in their contract, which required them to meet Missouri Valley rules. They declared they could not put eleven men on the field under the rules.

As a result of their win over Missouri, their first Conference success in four, Oklahoma is encouraged for the battle with University of Texas, which defeated Southwestern College 66 to 0 last week. In E. B. Johnson '24, quarterback, the Sooners revealed a brilliant open field runner who accounted for two of three touchdowns against Missouri.

Kansas receives a formidable invader in University of Colorado, although they lost last week, 15 to 8, to Colorado College. Iowa State, whose chief dependence, the overhead offensive, failed Saturday, meets a comparatively unknown Oklahoma institution, Central College.

M. V. CONFERENCE FOOTBALL
SCORES

DRAKE	NEBRASKA
16-Cornell Col. 0	66-South Dakota 0
6-Kansas 0	48-Missouri 0
21-Washington 7	29-Oklahoma 0
14-Iowa State 7	16-Syracuse 0
12-Corridor A. C. 6	23-Kansas 0
79 20 187 16	
KANSAS STATE	MISSOURI
47-Washburn 0	23-Grinnell 0
22-Washington 14	6-Iowa State 3
7-Oklahoma 7	7-Nebraska 48
7-Kansas 7	6-St. Louis 0
14-Missouri 10	6-Iowa State 14
12-Iowa State 2	2-Oklahoma 18
100 40 62 83	
IOWA STATE	WASHINGTON
6-Coe 24	14-Missouri Mines 6
3-Missouri 6	14-Kansas State 22
19-Grinnell 0	0-Drake 31
18-Washington 0	6-Iowa State 14
7-Drake 14	0-Grinnell 16
2-Kansas State 12	
32 58 35 91	
OKLAHOMA	COE
0-Coe 0	14-Upper Iowa 0
7-Kansas State 7	24-Iowa State 0
7-Nebraska 39	29-Dubuque 0
15-Missouri 19	15-Grinnell 0
18-Missouri 4	21-Albion 0
54 79 103 7	
GRINNELL	KANSAS
6-Missouri 23	0-West Point 13
25-St. Louis 0	0-Drake 0
6-Iowa State 7	32-Washburn 3
6-Coe 15	7-Kansas State 7
16-Washington 0	19-Oklahoma 3
0-Cornell College 0	0-Nebraska 28
41 48 58 60	

MISSOURI COACH HAS RESIGNED POSITION

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 15 (Special).—Giving personal and family reasons as the cause Coach Thomas Kelley's resignation as head football coach of the University of Missouri football team has been accepted by the athletic department. The resignation became effective with its acceptance by the athletic department yesterday and Coach Kelley will leave immediately.

The drilling of the Tigers, with two Conference games still on their schedule, will be conducted by Z. G. Cleveland, Athletic Director H. M. Garritt, assistant to the former coach, and C. E. Lewis '22, former Tiger star. Reports current about the campus carry the news that W. W. Roper, former Missouri coach and now at the head of gridiron activities at Princeton, has been asked to groom the Missouri Tigers for the homecoming game with Kansas, Nov. 30. Princeton finishes the season Saturday and it is thought that Roper will be available after that date.

ALL-STAR TEAM MEET 11 TO 9
TOKYO, Nov. 16.—The All-Star American professional baseball team yesterday defeated Meiji University, 11 to 9.

VERY ATTRACTIVE LIST IN HORSE SHOW PROGRAM TODAY

W. H. Moore's Melancthon Sweeps the Field for Single
Harness Horses at New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Interest in the annual New York Horse Show, which is this year being held at the Squadron A Armory, continues to maintain record proportions and with a very attractive list of competitions down for today, followers of the horse were assured of seeing some fine competition for a number of valuable prizes. The morning judging was devoted to polo ponies, saddle horses, hunters' and officers' chargers with much interest being taken in the first and last of the competitions. In the afternoon hunters, ponies in harness, artillery teams, thoroughbred saddle horses, trotters and American-bred hackneys in harness were watched with much interest, the last-named competition being for the Capt. B. W. Mills' Edgeware Challenge Cup.

In the evening the hunters, draft horses, saddle horses, and ladies' qualified hunters were judged, much interest being taken in the ladies' hunters which had to be ridden by ladies, the prize being the Col. Sir Adam Beck Cup. An exhibition by the Ft. Myer troop was also down on the evening's program.

W. H. Moore's great brown gelding Melancthon last evening swept the field in the \$2000 stake for single harness horses, one of the big events of the week. The victory was more or less anticipated after Melancthon's defeat of the imported Field Marshal, which had been picked as likely to sweep the show. The O. W. Lehmann entry, however, went down to defeat last evening, finishing sixth—the last horse in the money. Second money went to Eve, the chestnut gelding shown by the Woodroff Farm, with the chestnut mare, Montpelier Corinne, from the Montpelier Farm in third place. Conformation, action and manners were the points on which the contestants were judged, and the judges—E. W. Lusk, J. C. Groome and Louis H. Taylor—were nearly 40 minutes to make their awards.

In the contest for the Biltmore Challenge Cup, Exeter, shown by Mrs. O. W. Lehmann, walked away with the trophy emblematic of the best saddle horse in the show in a class of 22. This six-year-old bay mare defeated a remarkable field, including the noted Driftwood Blaze, Mrs. W. H. Hanley's brown gelding, twice a winner in the Garden. Exeter never has been shown in the east, but has been a winner in the west.

The first of the championship classes of this year's show were judged at the conclusion of the morning session. For the best pony stallion the Championship Cup went to Dilwynne Farm's Cassilis, a four-year-old bay gelding, bred by Irvington Autocrat taking reserve ribbon. The Champion Cup for the best pony mare or filly was won by Cassilis Farm's Irvington Bounce III, with reserve ribbon awarded to Woodroff Farm's Kitty Melbourne, carrying out the placings in the class for the Hackney Society's medals.

Miss J. B. Scott's black mare, Briar Footprint, topped her remarkable series of winnings at this show by capturing her first championship when she won the Champion Cup in hackneys for mares, defeating Mrs. J. D. Hertel's Rillington Nimble. She previously won a blue in the hackney classes, a blue in single harness and was once placed second in double harness.

Hackney stallions were judged in the evening for the championship and the Challenge Cup, valued at \$250. The outcome was a foregone conclusion after R. C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Irvington Autocrat taking reserve ribbon. The Champion Cup for the best pony mare or filly was won by Cassilis Farm's Irvington Bounce III, with reserve ribbon awarded to Woodroff Farm's Kitty Melbourne, carrying out the placings in the class for the Hackney Society's medals.

The Bowman Challenge Cup, valued at \$1500, was captured by Maj. J. A. Barry's chestnut gelding Submersible. It was a distinct triumph for the Texas-bred thoroughbred in a field of 16 officers' chargers and followed closely on the same horse's victory in the class for lightweight chargers for the \$100 cup presented by Pierre Lorillard Jr.

R. C. Vanderbilt was re-elected president of the American Hackney Horse Society yesterday, and all of the other officers were re-elected as follows:

R. C. Vanderbilt, president; William D. Pont, first vice-president; W. H. Wanamaker Jr., second vice-president; G. C. Cus, secretary and treasurer; T. G. Ashton, A. W. Atkinson, J. L. Bushnell, C. E. Cox, J. E. Dering, William D. Pont, Paul Moore, Fred Pabst, R. L. Smith, E. Vanderbilt, W. H. Wanamaker Jr., and J. M. Willets, directors.

The list of winners in Wednesday's events follows:

Class 27—Hackney pony stallions, 14.2 and under, for American Hackney Horse Society Medal. Won by Cassilis Farm's Irvington Aristocrat, br.

Class 28—Hackney pony mares, 14.2 and under, for American Hackney Horse Society Medal. Won by Cassilis Farm's Irvington Aristocrat, br.

Class 29—Hackney fillies, 3-year-olds. Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Marion, b. m.

Class 30—Hackney fillies, 2-year-olds. Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Soubrette, b. m.

Class 31—Three of the get of the same hackney stallion (three entries). Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Saxon, br. s.

Class 32—Hackney mares, over 14.2 hands, for the American Horse Society Medal. Won by Miss J. B. Scott's Briar Footprint, b. m.

Class 33—Hackney stallions, over 14.2, for the American Hackney Horse Society Medal. Won by Sandy Point Farm's Fortitude, b. m.

Class 34—Three of the get of the same hackney stallion (three entries). Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Saxon, br. s.

Class 35—Hackney mares, over 14.2, not exceeding 15.1. Won by Woodroff Farm's Eve, ch. m.

Class 36—Five-gated saddle geldings. Won by H. N. Crele's Eastern Star, ch. g.

Class 37—Officers' chargers for the Bowman Challenge Cup. Won by the Cavalry School's Submersible, ch. g.

Class 38—Horses suitable to become middleweight hunters. Won by Waugh Glascock's Heading South, blk. g.

Class 39—Qualified hunters, middleweight. Won by Fred Wettsch's King's Own, ch. g.

Class 40—Jumpers; for the Gratton breed jump. Won by General Pershing's Soldier, bay, gr. g.

Class 41—Qualified hunters for the pen jump. Won by Foxcatcher's Farm's Silver Tip, b. g.

Class 42—Draft horses shown to working vehicles. Won by J. M. Hordell's Ice Cream Company's Toney, rn. g.

Class 43—Four-in-hand, team exceeding 14.2 hands, conformation, style, manner and all-around action to be considered, to be shown before a crowd, driver or body brake. Won by W. H. Moore's Middle March, Lora Seaton, Misch, and Monier.

Class 44—Challenge cup for the best hackney in the show, the cup to be won twice by the same horse before retaining the property of the winner. Won by Sandy Point Farm's Fortitude, b. m.

W. H. Moore's Seaton Soubrette, b. m.
Class 17—Hackney stallions, 2-year-olds. Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Beau, ch. s.
Class 18—Hackney yearling stallions. Won by Montpelier Farm's Montpelier Fortitude, ch. s.
Class 19—Hackney stallions, over 14.2, for the American Hackney Horse Society Medal. Won by Sandy Point Farm's Fortitude, b. m.
Class 20—Three of the get of the same hackney stallion (three entries). Won by W. H. Moore's Seaton Saxon, br. s.
Class 21—Hackney mares, over 14.2 hands, for the American Horse Society Medal. Won by Miss J. B. Scott's Briar Footprint, b. m.
Class 22—Hackney stallions, 15.1 and over. Won by Sandy Point Farm's Fortitude, b. m.
Class 23—Pony stallions for the championship. Won by Dilwynne Farm's Cassilis, Dictator, b. m.
Class 24—Pony mares for the championship. Won by Cassilis Farm's Irvington Bounce III, b. m.
Class 25—Ponies under saddle, over 12.2 and not exceeding 14.2, ridden by children. Won by Miss Clara S. Peck's Midnight Frolic, b. m.
Class 26—Saddle horses over 13.2. Won by John P. Croser's Bohemian Actress, b. m.
Class 27—Hackney mares for the championship. Won by Miss J. B. Scott's Briar Footprint, b. m.
Class 28—Officers' heavyweight chargers, for Col. Frank B. Keech Cup. Won by Maj. H. W. Taubee's Ky (formerly Bohemian), ch. s.
Class 29—Pairs of harness horses, over 14.2, not exceeding 15.1. Won by Woodroff Farm's Eve, ch. m.
Class 30—Five-gated saddle geldings. Won by H. N. Crele's Eastern Star, ch. g.
Class 31—Officers' chargers for the Bowman Challenge Cup. Won by the Cavalry School's Submersible, ch. g.
Class 32—Horses suitable to become middleweight hunters. Won by Waugh Glascock's Heading South, blk. g.
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DES MOINES

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Anna Finds a Way

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ONE autumn afternoon, in one of the lovely valleys of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, a little mountain girl waved good-by to a friend who had been spending a month with her on the ranch.

"Remember you are coming to visit me next winter," called the little girl on the platform of the train.

Anna nodded and waved. But as she trudged up the long slope on her way homeward, she was wondering how it would be possible for her to make that visit to Helen. For well Anna knew that, kind and good as her parents were, it would be hard for them to spare the money for a railroad ticket for a pleasure trip.

"I'll find a way to make the money myself," she determined. And she remembered from what brave, resourceful people she had come; how her grandfather had come west in a moving wagon, passing many bands of unfriendly Indians, to make their mountain home; how her father had overcome many difficulties to make the ranch prosper.

When Anna reached the village, or the "camp" as all the mountain called the small settlement, and stopped at the post office for the mail, her eyes were caught by a notice posted on the wall, signed by the United States Government, in which the Government offered to pay 40 cents a bushel for lodgepole pine cones to be used in the forest service.

Now Anna saw a great deal of time in the woods and this notice filled her with hope, for she thought it would not be difficult to gather enough pine cones to earn the money for her railroad ticket to the city where Helen lived. All that troubled her was the fact that, though she knew many of the forest cones, she could not remember ever having heard of a lodgepole pine tree.

Meeting the Forest Ranger

But soon after, as she walked on, she spied a young man in a broad-brimmed hat and chapparral, galloping down the road on a spirited horse. Anna knew well who he was. He was the Forest Ranger, whose business it was to guard the great national forests from being set carelessly on fire, and to plant new trees in the sections where the forests had disappeared.

Anna motioned to him to stop, and when he drew up beside her on his horse, she asked: "Can you please tell me how to tell a lodgepole pine from any other, Mr. Ranger?"

The Ranger smiled, for he realized Anna knew the trees almost as well as he did himself. "You know them," he said, "only about here you call the trees 'jack' pines."

"Yes," said Anna. "I know the jack pines perfectly well." Then she asked: "And now, Mr. Ranger, can you tell me where I can find the lodgepole pine cones?"

"That's not so easy," said the Ranger. "For you must search for the squirrels' caches; where the little rascals hide the cones away in great numbers."

Now Anna knew by the word cache that the Ranger meant a hiding-place; it was a word in general use in that part of the country.

Anna was silent; a sudden thought troubled her.

"Mr. Ranger," she began again, "isn't it wrong for us to take the pine cones away from the squirrels?"

"Don't let that thought trouble your little head," said the Ranger kindly. "For, you see, in the end the squirrels are going to be no richer."

"Why?" asked Anna.

"Because we mean to extract the seeds from the cones and plant new forests on slopes that have been swept by fires. Think what a fine thing it will be for the squirrels to have whole acres of new trees in which they can frisk about!"

"Then that's all right!" said Anna in great relief, and she went on her way.

Next morning early her mother gave Anna an old sack and put up a cold luncheon, and Anna started out on her quest.

"I'll keep near the road," she determined, "so that, when my sack is full, I shan't have so far to carry it home." So she began looking about the forest that bordered the road for pine cones. But though she came to several holes that looked as if they might have been caches, she did not find a single cone.

At last she stopped short. "I've gone about this the wrong way," she said. "I've chosen the easy places and so have everyone else. People must have been here before me."

With that she crossed a pasture and began clambering up some rough, timbered hills. After she had climbed for some time over fallen logs and piles of brush, she began searching again, but with no better success.

Then suddenly Anna heard the chattering of squirrels and pushed on to a place not so thickly wooded. Peeping out from behind a tree, she spied several grey squirrels bounding about through the pine trees. Presently one of them ran out to the end of a young branch and bit off a cluster of cones with his sharp little teeth. Down dropped the spray to the forest floor of pine needles. Next the squirrel ran down the tree and neatly bit off the cones from the branch. Then, looking about him to see that no one watched, he ran off as fast as he could bearing a cone with him.

"I'll follow him," said Anna, "and see if I can find his cache," and using every precaution to make no noise, Anna stole after the fleet animal.

The squirrel's secret

At last the squirrel came to a standstill and Anna saw him packing away his cone for the winter close about the roots of a tree.

The moment he disappeared, the little girl knelt down on the ground and began eagerly uprooting the cones. How many there were! Anna found the store of three seasons, one

layer lying beneath the other. And though the cones were not all from the lodgepole pines, she gathered almost enough to fill her sack.

Before she had finished, the squirrel had returned and was scolding loudly from a near-by stump. "I'll get even with you," he seemed to say.

When Anna's sack was full, she started home, feeling happy and full of hope about making the visit to Helen. But the climb back was a hard one and the heavy sack made it

entirely, they all stop at the same instant.

An interesting thing about the bobolink is that he loves the darkness of night. He only migrates, or travels, by night. One day he is with us, singing merrily over the fields and meadows; the next, we notice an unusual quietness there, and we realize that he is gone, and that we shall not hear his song again until next spring! Then, one day in spring, when we are not looking for it, we shall again see a flash of yellow and black rising from the grass, and we shall hear again his gay song:

"Bob o' Link! Bob o' Link! Spink! Spink! Spink!"

The Sash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Betty, my doll with real hair and eyelashes,

Wears a new frock; can you guess what the sash is?

No, not ribbon, the sun might fade it. Out of a seaweed strip I made it. When I sat on the golden sand, The wavelets brought it up to my hand.

Green and shining, and wet with foam, But it quickly dried as I carried it home.

And so my Betty today you see With a sash that came from the deep, I sleep sea.

his two twinkling eyes. "Sure enough, there is a dog."

"And he's got a snuff-around his neck," added the boy.

"A clown dog, then, as certain as a ring's round. A clown dog—and I do believe it's—"

The Dog Who Wore a Ruff

But here Jupps sprang through the archway. For a moment he stopped to again peer under one paw and then, with a cry of delight, ran forward to meet the one with the ruff.

Now the oncoming dog began to shout, too, and to hasten his pace from afar down the hall; while, taking his tip from doings of Jupps, the boy followed on in pursuit.

All Sorts and Conditions of Hats

THERE is one thing about hats which is a good point. Of all the clothes we wear, hats are the easiest of all to put on. Everything else, boots and shoes, stockings, coats and so on, are a great deal more trouble to get into. If all our clothing was as easy to put on as hats are, how much less time we should take in dressing. People who wear turbans, as some of the people of India do, are not nearly so well off in that respect. A turban is not a large thing to look at. Many hats are much

to their mantles or tunics, which they could draw over their heads in cold or wet weather. Caps were introduced to keep the hoods dry and were at first only worn on a journey. They were generally tied around the neck by a string, and pulled over the hood when it rained.

Curious Customs About Headgear

There are some curious customs about the wearing or not wearing of hats. One is the English House of Commons is to the effect that, when a member rises to address the Speaker, he must always put his hat on. Sometimes funny things happen over this. Once a famous member, Mr. Gladstone, rose to make a motion, but for the moment he could not find his hat which had rolled away under his seat. Another member handed him his, which he put on. Now Mr. Gladstone happened to have a large head and this was a particularly small hat; so when he put it on, he looked too comical for words and nobody could help laughing. But he went on gravely with what he had to say with the little hat, four or five sizes too small for him, on his great head, and then sat down and solemnly handed it back to its owner with a bow of thanks! It must have been a funny sight, don't you think so?

Then again, it is the custom in most countries for the menfolk to take off their hats to their friends in way of greeting. But oriental peoples never do that. They never take their turbans off. If it happened in play, with us, that a man's hat was knocked off, he would not mind much; he might be amused and think it a piece of fun. But if you knocked off a turban from a man's head in the east, he would be angry and think you wanted to annoy him. It is just another instance of differences of custom among different nations. On the other hand, if two men want to seal their friendship, they often change turbans, so that everybody may see what great friends they are. So when boys and girls change hats as they sometimes do in a merry mood, they are unconsciously doing what has been a ceremonious custom in the east for many hundreds of years.

A Silken Nest

WHAT would you think of a mother who used her child as a shuttle in weaving silk? A peculiar question to ask, no doubt, but the young of certain ants are used in this manner. One of the commonest ants of tropical Africa builds a nest of leaves, fastened together by a fine white web resembling the finest silk. The leaves are fastened together at their edges and the ant community dwells within. The method of construction employed in these leafy nests long remained a mystery, for no ant has ever been known to spin silk.

An observer, quite recently, by tearing a rent in one of the nests, solved the mystery. When the nest was damaged, some of the workers defended the home, others repaired the rent, and they did so in a peculiar way, by lining up in a row and seizing the edge of the leaf, on the other side of the rent, in their jaws, the while they took firm hold of the nearer side with their feet. Then they slowly and cautiously backed, holding all the time on to the farther edge of the rent, and thus brought the two edges together. Next came other workers, who cut away the old silk web along the edges of the rent, carried the pieces to an exposed situation, awaited a breeze, then let them float away in the air. After an hour's labor, a strong gust of wind tore the edges of the rent out of the ants' jaws, but undaunted, they began again, and in half an hour had pulled the edges near together again.

Then the most peculiar thing happened. From the inner recesses of the nest countless workers ran, each bearing a grub in its mouth. They climbed upon the portions of the leaves which were still held together by the workers and used their grubs as spools and shuttles. The larvae gave off a fine silk from their mouths, and this the ants used to bind the edges of the nest together. From one side to the other they traveled, placing the grubs' mouths against the leaf, till the silk had adhered to the leaf, then passed over to the other side and repeated the process. From "Animal Ingenuity of Today," by C. A. Bland, M. A.

How Hats Betrayed Their Wearers

There are a great many kinds of headgear by which one knows the official position of the wearer. Bishops, of course, wear a mitre and naval and military men have their own distinctive head gear. Men at the universities wear trenchers, sometimes called "Mortar Boards," which are close fitting skull caps, with a flat, square piece on top of them. These hats, it is said, were first worn in Europe by the learned men of the Reformation period but, if you see anyone wearing one now, you know at once that he belongs to some college or university.

There was a time when almost every trade and profession had its own distinctive dress and, as far as hats are concerned, they told one a good deal about the wearer. Those of the Quakers, for instance, were low in the crown with a broad brim, while the Puritans were distinguished by a tall steeple hat, high and narrow with a broad brim. The Cavaliers, again, were gayly dressed in hats with low crowns and richly adorned with feathers, so that one knew at once, by looking at them, what their politics or religious opinions were. The same thing is true of turbans in India. There are many different varieties and by the kind a man wears you can tell where he comes from, his social position in life and his religion.

Nowadays there is not much variety about men's headgear and it is what the women wear that show so many different fashions. But, in olden times, it was just the other way about. In very early days, indeed, women hardly ever wore hats at all, but veils or "coverchiefs," as they were called, much like the lace mantillas which Spanish ladies wear today. Very graceful they must have been, and they were often fastened to the head by a narrow gold circlet. Hats are really rather a modern fashion, comparatively speaking. In warm countries, like Rome and Greece, light head coverings could be worn; but in colder latitudes something warm was required, and throughout Northern Europe, for centuries, people had hoods fastened on

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The Home of TOYS

Davey Winkle in Circusland

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By EDWIN P. NORWOOD

THE ridge-bridge was a long one, and not overly wide. But to a boy used to fences, or walking on walls, to keep to its top was no trick at all. So Davey, with Jupps for a passenger, slowly made his way across Lemonade Lake.

From over one shoulder came the voice of the hippos calling farewell. And, turning about (for Davey dared not attempt it) the monkey made answer for both himself and the boy. Thus there continued much shouting until, with Davey's arms outstretched to steady each step, and with Jupps first perched on his shoulders and next perched on his head, the adventurers reached the opposite shore with all the poise and the pride of two acrobats.

But scarcely had they set foot upon its broad beach when they should come hurrying on down to meet them but another wide, waddling hippo! And he was spilling words from his mouth at every step that he took:

"What's the matter? Huh? Can't be time, can it? What? Why, ain't even between-hours yet! Something must be the matter, though. What's the Lake a-sinking for? Huh?"

And racing along with still other questions, nor once pausing a moment for so much as an answer, the excited one rushed to the very foot of the ridge-bridge, swaying his head as he ran.

"What—" he started off once again. But at this Jupps pounded the beach with the king's big umbrella.

"Shucks for sakes, do stop your what-ing and hui-ing! Of course, it isn't time. The Lake's just been let down so that we two could cross."

"Oh!" exclaimed the other, marvelously relieved. "You see, after they'd all gone in, I came down for a moment. And—well I guess I must have dozed. Anyhow, when I waked up and saw the top of the ridge, I just—"

A Surprised Hippo

But here the hippo's gaze fell upon Davey Winkle. And at sight of the boy, he stopped short in his speech while his eyes fairly bulged from their sockets.

"Why?" he stammered. "Why, what are you doing down here? I saw you going inside! A long time ago I saw you going in."

"Going in?" questioned Davey, at first greatly puzzled. "Oh, you mean into the tunnel."

"No, no," grinned Jupps; "he means he saw you going from the menagerie tent into the very biggest one. And that was correct," added the monkey, addressing the hippo.

"Only, you see, I brought Davey on down through the stump that's under the seats."

"Well, I knew I'd seen him earlier in the afternoon," the wide one said, just a little vainly. "I can't always remember names, but I just never forget a face."

"And I know who you are, too," chimed Davey, recalling what had been said when they were on Sugar Island. "You're the one called Wallow-Wump—the one that's up in the circus today!"

"Precisely," agreed the other, "which reminds me that I've got to be getting back again." And he swung about to take leave of the shore.

"Down there, you mean," Davey answered, as he pointed to show. "There where the dog is coming out."

"Dog?" questioned Jupps, shading



The Next Second the Monkey Had Hopped to His Back, and Before Davey Could Blink So Much as an Eye, the Splendid Topper Had Leaped Square Through the Middle of Window Sixteen

larger, but putting on a turban is a lengthy business; for it is not a made-up thing like a hat which can be popped on in a moment. It consists of yards and yards of material, wound round and round the head, and of course that takes time. One kind of turban requires 40 yards of muslin, but most of them do not require as much as that. They can be removed without being undone, but they are generally unwound before they are put on.

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And because the monkey had so much to say to the dog, and because Topper had so much to tell Jupps, it seemed hardly any time at all until the friends came within a bark and a trot of the place in which dwelt the ones that Davey had seen through the floor of the tunnel.

"Ever been this way before?" the dog asked the boy.

"Oh, no!" Davey answered. "It's my first visit to Circusland."

"Then it's here," Topper said, "that you'll get your first glimpse of the Polka Dot Shop."

And suddenly rounding a turn in the road, they at that very moment came face to face with a house that was no less than twelve times as long as the whole Winkle barn. But, instead of doors, it had nothing save windows. These were every one round, and in such number that—since some were red and still others were blue—they looked for all the world like fat polka dot patches.

What a vast lot there were! So many, indeed, that Davey decided to count them. Thus, in a little while, he might have been heard saying: "Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen—"

"Well, well!" sang out Jupps. "Let's not be standing out here, I say. Wags, what do you say to a leap?"

"Tip-top!" barked the dog.

And the next second the monkey had hopped to his back and, before Davey could blink so much as an eye, the splendid Topper had leaped square through the middle of Window Sixteen—ruff, Jupps, two tails, hind legs and all!

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THE HOME FORUM

The New Romance of Wonder

FOR fully six hundred years, from Chretien de Troyes to Sir Walter Scott, the old romance held sway—an affair of incredible adventures in an incredible land. Woven by the daring fancies of child-thought men, out of Celtic myth, it never lost its wondrous hue of origin. Wonder, strangeness, a naive acceptance of marvels, were not only its colors but its very texture. This rich tapestry of romance, embroidered with shapes of horse and knight, of the tourney field and the beleaguered castle, hung before the eyes of the western imagination for six centuries—beautiful certainly, but false, and obscuring that higher beauty which is discoverable by clear and courageous sight only in the actual. While it filled the eye with figures of a time long faded and shone upon by a light that never shone by sea or shore, it hid the little chance for men to see the beauty of the scene about them.

During the nineteenth century romance moved a step nearer to actuality in the literature of adventure. Although the exploits of the hero in this transitional romance were still hardly credible, the land in which he moved was the land of every day. This fact that the scene was known and familiar was an influence restraining the romancer from the more extravagant marvels of his forebears. Alexander Dumas, the sovereign of this epoch, could hardly attribute to a D'Artagnan whose exploits were confined to a well-known time and place the same feats of derring-do which were ascribed to a Lancelot who lived and wrought wherever and whenever the reader may please. It is true that some makers of adventure-romance have sought to evade the restraints of the familiar setting by a flight into distant lands, but this attempt has consistently failed. They have been immediately followed, if not preceded, by the surveyor and census taker. There are no more free lands of romance.

Edgar Allan Poe saw long since that the old romance had gone and that its successor could not permanently hold its place. He took, therefore, directly away from all geography, imagining a land all his own, unknown to the cartographers. The mountain called Yaeek and the dark tarn of Auber have their local habitation only in his fancy. This hint from the American romancer has been improved by Lord Dunsany, who has made unto himself a whole cosmogony quite outside our solar system, peopling it with numerous stars and furnishing his planets with mountains of delectable nomenclature, with vast jungles, strange beasts, and even an extraordinary effort of fancy is the best proof that the old romance is being crowded off the map.

Escape, it has been said, is what all romancers are seeking—escape from the actual. If this were so, the days of

romance could be readily numbered. But it is more likely that their real quest is for that strangeness without which, according to Ben Jonson, there can be no perfect beauty. And we are coming in these last decades to see that this essential quality may be secured without any flight into "births far back and lives in many stars." We are beginning to learn that strange beauty is only round the corner, for those who have the eyes to see. And this is the new romance.

Historians of the future may perhaps attribute this discovery to Nathaniel Hawthorne. He taught us that a man may stand on his own door-step and survey El Dorado, Arcadia, the Happy Islands, and the Land of Cockaigne. He taught us also that even on that slight and common place platform one may be monarch of all he surveys. The explanation of his discovery—if such things are ever to be explained—is that he was a natural master of romance set down in a book of time and place which seemed to have no "atmosphere," no past. The greatness of Hawthorne is that he discovered the American past and threw over it a light of transfiguring imagination. He did this at the time when Poe was writing about fabulous cities in the sea and mountains which did not exist, when Cooper was romanticizing the Indian out of recognition, when Irving was trying to make the Hudson look as much as possible like the Thames. Hawthorne, thinking he saw a better way, took the actual materials which lay about him in his daily walk and glorified them. The house to which he moved in 1842 had not been standing seventy years when he went there. Half a dozen houses in the same village were older. It had no "mosses," then and has none even now. What did these facts matter to the romantic fancy? Hawthorne enables us to defy mere chronology. Standing before that house today or looking up at it from the river, one feels that it is as ancient as the hills. It is famous round the world as the Old Manse of his discovery.

It is easy to see now that Hawthorne's solution of the romance problem was the right one, the only solution that would make it possible for romance to endure in the face of its many modern enemies. Scores and hundreds of his followers are raising the blue flowers now for all have got the seed. Less and less do our younger poets and novelists think it necessary to range far afield in quest of romantic incidents and scenes. The best of them are learning that the "local color" of their own immediate surroundings is not to be exhausted by a life-time of study. Rupert Brooke, after a journey round the world, returned thankfully to his little Gloucestershire. Mr. Walter de la Mare is quite content, apparently, with his London suburb. Mr. Lindsay has phrased the whole idea of the younger school in his poem of praise to his native Springfield, Illinois:

"In this City of my Discontent
Sometimes there comes a whisper
from the grass:
'Romance, Romance is here. No Hindu
Town
Is quite so strange, no citadel
of Brass.'"

Here we have, at last, the sensible attitude of children. To them it is not the remote, of which they know nothing, that seems worthy of wondering love, but the near and dear—the look of flowers in the garden, unexpected whimsies of garden paths, moving boughs seen through nursery windows, and the smells, sights, odors of the common day. Our romance is becoming wise as children are as it enters upon its probably lasting phase, the domestication of wonder.

The Aesthetic Note in Cabbages

ONE cabbage is not, to me, an interesting object. Two cabbages, if I wish to exercise my imagination on them, may assume a kind of vegetable sociability, sitting together in the sun like a couple of rotund gossips and taking a snug satisfaction in each other's society. I can imagine them, though it is a frivolous thing to do, exchanging anecdotes and news of the other vegetables. Our romance in cabbages, pile them on a big farm wagon, preferably blue in color, harness thereto a pair of sturdy horses, let the sturdy farmer, preferably in a blue shirt, climb to the top of the cabbage pile, shake the reins, and start the load moving—and there, if I happen to find him on the highway, with autumn-tinted trees behind and above him, the cabbages become beautiful. The load of cabbages is a part of the pageant of autumn: sometimes the cabbage chariot is a temporarily converted motor truck, but for my own part I prefer the sturdy horse and a preference, very likely, shared by many of the diminishing tribe of walkers to whom autumn restores in the near leisurely comfort that characterized their pleasure in the "good old days" of pedestrianism before motor trucks, and automobiles in general, had been invented. One might parody a verse from "Alice in Wonderland," that is not to be found in the earlier editions, but was later added by the author, thus providing ground for argument between enthusiastic admirers of that classic nonsense, according to the edition in which they know it. It is the verse about the lobster and his mental attitude toward the shark:

"When the sands are all dry, he is gay as a lark,
And speaks in contemptuous tones of the shark:
But, when the tide rises and sharks are around,
His voice has a timid and tremulous sound."
So of our pleasure pedestrian:
"When autumn has come and the motors are few,
He cheerfully takes them as part of the view;
But in the gay summer with cars all about,
He views this invention with serious doubt."

In olden days, contemplating pe-

destrianism further back than the oldest walker can remember, the horn of the hunter might sometimes be heard on the hill; or so one gathers from ballad literature. It added a mellow music to the visible beauty of the road, infrequent and afar off. But the horn of the motorist adds no mellow music; it is a harsh and horrid noise immediately behind the pedestrian or coming rapidly at him around a corner. Peace for pedestrians is gone from summer highways, and the sturdy farmer objects to their seeking it across the fields and meadows.

Mr. A. C. Benson, in an essay on "Conversation," printed less than twenty years ago, writes of the joy of "long leisurely tête-à-tête talks, often perhaps of all in the course of a walk . . . when a pleasant country tune the spirit to a serene harmony of mood, and when the mind, stimulated into a joyful readiness by associations with some quiet, just, and perceptive companion, visits its dusty warehouse, and turns over its fantastic stores." But such talks are



Polar Bears. Marble Statuette by Helene Zelezny Scholz

Impacticable where the horn of the motorist is heard every other minute.

Reading interest in nature seems to continue; but it is a long time since the present observer has seen anybody looking at the things through or over a glass. Before automobiles were so many, the bird-view, peering at the object of his interest as it were a prima donna in the opera, was not uncommon in the landscape, but now, like the pleasure pedestrian, the bird-lover has become fewer and fewer. In some cases one may believe that the pedestrian has taken to golf, for that ancient game provides a place to walk where only a dismounted motorist may follow. But the necessity of vigorously hitting a little white ball at intervals, the insistence of players behind that play, the advance shall keep on advancing, and the lack of trees on golf links all combine to prevent golf from being any refuge for the bird-lover; more than that, the caddy might rebel if asked to carry a pair of opera glasses, a bird-book, and perhaps a camera in addition to his burden of ingeniously designed and oddly entitled clubs. Many of the former pedestrians have no doubt taken to motorizing.

Here and there a few of us pedestrians are left. Our territory, it may be, is the country adjacent to the sea whither in spring come the summer colonists and whence in autumn they return to city or suburb. Their cars bring them, and take them away; the natives remain, the highways are comparatively deserted except for the traffic of the farms, the air is crisp with approaching winter and the trees arrayed in harlequin colors before the leaves fall and the bare branches become a delicate and lovely fretwork through which glows the cold beauty of winter sunset. It is the best time of the year for walking. Horses become visible again, restoring the pictorial charm that sculptors long ago made part and parcel of the Parthenon frieze. Humanity seems to have reverted to a time of more leisurely living. Then it is that there is beauty in cabbages, piled high on a farm wagon, and the pedestrian may pause at twilight to look at the moon.

B.

Sunset in Algiers

As we sat there and watched the sun dipping behind the near Western horizon, the whole landscape was invaded by an opalescent radiance. A silhouette of trees and shrubs with an occasional domed roof stood out in startling relief against the kindling sky. Southwards and Eastwards the near ridge fell clear away, revealing the plain. The Gulf was filled with a dim rosy light streaming East. The feet of the mountains were lost in this luminous vapour, but as they rose out of the rosy glow was gradually transmuted into purple, deep and pure in tone, out of which the snows of the upper valleys shone vividly. The jagged line of peaks pierced the sky in which behind the clouds, some vast celestial conflagration was spreading. Molten gold burst and splashed through the shattered walls of the crucible of clouds. Spears and flambeaux of light were tossed far into the firmament. As the sun disappeared the colours became more splendid. The gold flushed to rose, and the rose to scarlet, and the scarlet clouds were all edged with crimson. The Gulf of the plain was now filled with gradually darkening but still luminous purple, and the opalescence was rising higher and higher up the mountain sides till finally it passed from their peaks into the sky. The shades deepened rapidly, the light faded, the celestial fire was quenched. The African night swiftly swept across the landscape like a shadow. The vision was gone—A. MacCallum Scott, in "Barbary."

Bowdoinham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Dear are the good old English names.
The dearest one to me
Is our New England Bowdoinham.
Just inland from the sea.

Valley and hill has Bowdoinham:
Gray stone walls stretching wide,
A little village, scattered farms
That dot the countryside.

Above green fields of summer grass
High guard the white clouds keep;
The wandering breeze a-singing goes,
Among the pastured sheep.

The days are long in Bowdoinham:
No haste, no hurry there;
Time to enjoy the good green earth,
Time for an evening prayer.

Dear are the quaint old English names:
Nottingham, Sussex, Lee;
Dearest than all is Bowdoinham,
For that is home, for me!
Frances Crosby Hamlet.



Polar Bears. Marble Statuette by Helene Zelezny Scholz

Several exhibitions have within

the last year or so afforded an opportunity in Italy for seeing examples of the work of Helene Zelezny Scholz, the Czechoslovak sculptress, who has, for the last two or three years returned to work a part of each year in Florence.

Her early studies were carried on in Brussels at the Academy and with the sculptor Charles van der Stappen, after which she came down into Italy, the land to which all young artists seem to turn as naturally as flowers to the sun. Following upon her work in Italy came a long stay in Tunis, where she succeeded in winning an entrance among the native women, being afforded opportunities to visit the Mussulman harems and become acquainted with their inmates and customs, an experience which found expression in many interesting and characteristic groups and statuettes. One such group represents a Tunisian bride, in her stiff solemn pose, surrounded by her attendants, who, during the lengthy festival, must supply her every need, offering her food and drink and waiting upon her hand and foot, since etiquette does not permit of her performing the smallest service for herself until the long and strictly-proscribed rites are concluded.

All these little Tunisian groups were done from memory, or from lightning pencil notes taken unperceived by the subjects themselves, who would not have dreamed of posing for an artist, or even, consciously, of permitting themselves to be portrayed. The outbreak of war in 1914 found the artist in Vienna, where all the next years were passed, divided between Red Cross activities and indefatigable art work. A series of deeply felt and simply and directly expressed groups and statuettes witnesses to the experiences of that period.

In 1919 Madame Zelezny returned to Florence, and has since then had a studio there each winter, visiting her native country in the summer months, and deriving fresh inspiration from the primitive and unspoiled peasant life of Galicia and various parts of Czechoslovakia, which she delights in with the artist's keen perception of moment, form, color and expression.

She has held two exhibitions in Florence since the war, at which were shown, not only some of her Tunisian works, and groups and portraits executed in Vienna, but also her latest works, including various portraits, busts and statuettes in bronze, terra cotta and clay, and some vivid studies of animal life.

The Poet Laureate on Free Verse

Besides the determination to escape from meter, there is also another point on which all free versifiers agree, namely that free verse must be rhythmic (conveniently used for euphonic), nor does anyone doubt what is meant by rhythm. Rhythm is in fact difficult to define, but it is easily felt, though the faculty for feeling it varies immensely. Here it is enough to say that it is more than mere movement; it is rather a co-ordination of movements that appeals to the feelings or emotions; and if prose were not rhythmic we should have the differentiation of verse from prose. But good prose is also rhythmic, so that our question about rhythm must take this form, namely, whether there is any difference between the rhythms of verse and prose, and if so, what that difference is. Now it would seem clear that the main formal difference between the rhythms of prose and metrical verse was due to the prosody; and since that, being discarded, can no longer

serve for a distinction, it will follow that, if there is to be any distinction between the rhythms of prose and free verse, it must be a more subtle affair.

The main effectual difference between the rhythms of the old metrical verse and of free verse is, that in the verse you have a greater expectancy of the rhythm; and that comes of the rhythms being more marked and predetermined and confined; and the poet's art was to vary the expected rhythm as much as he could without disagreeably balking the expectation. This expectancy appears in the critical attitude of the hearer towards the more irregular verses of a poem. In prose this sort of grade of expectancy was absent and even forbidden, and however much the orator's art led you to welcome the sequence of his phrases, and however satisfied you might be when they disclosed themselves, yet they did not seem predetermined. Thus if a sentence in an old text were deleted you could not supply the lost rhythms in a prose passage so confidently as you might



Polar Bears. Marble Statuette by Helene Zelezny Scholz

in a poem, where the meter prescribed certain necessities.

It follows from this that what is verse to some hearers is prose to others; and since there is no short hand for rhythm in prose which might not be used as a metrical rhythm or a part of some metrical system, the only difference would seem to be that in prose the rhythms were not evident or repeated; if repeated you would come to expect them.

Now if we should take on the one hand some fine passage of English prose, and on the other some fine passage of our old metrical verse, and regard them as typical extremes, it is plain that between their markedly different rhythmic effects—one of which we recognize as prose and the other as verse—a wide field lies in which it is possible to construct something that would be neither the one nor the other. And free verse will be an expatriation of some kind in this field; and it may be claimed, as I think it is imagined, that such an intermediate form may combine some of the advantages of both systems: it might possess in some measure the freedom of prose and the expectancy of the old verse; but we should be prepared to find that in discarding the distinctions which perfected the old types, it lost their most forcible characteristics.—Robert Bridges, in The North American Review.

Trustfulness

The bird is your true Poet. I have seen him,
When the snow wrapped his seeds, and he
was not a crumb
Was in his ladder, perch upon a
branch,
And sing from his brave heart a song
of trust
In Providence, who feeds him though
he sows not,
Nor gathers into barns. What'er his
fears
Or sorrows be, his spirit bears him up;
Cares ne'er o'ermaster him, for 'tis his
To stifle them with music.

—James Drummond Burns.

A Society Islander in England

Interest in the passionate children of the south was vastly heightened by the arrival in England of Omai, a native of Ulitha (in Ralatea), brought from the Society Islands by Captain Furneaux in the autumn of 1774. . . . Everyone who came into contact with him seems to have liked him, for he possessed what a contemporary called the "unsuspecting good-nature of childhood," a respectful and even genial manner, and a naïveté that delighted everybody. Omai's exact age was not known, but he was somewhere in his twenties. He is described as "tawny," with the flat nose, and thick lips of the Polynesian. His hands and fingers were tattooed. He had long black hair flowing over his shoulders. His expression of countenance was intelligent, yet placid and kindly.

Omai's portrait was drawn several times while he was in England. The best picture of him is, in my opinion, that of Nathaniel Dance, which was engraved by the Bartolozzi in October, 1774. . . . Dance has not only indicated the sweet temper of the savage, but has produced a picture of use as a document and a record. Omai is shown with his long hair loose over his shoulders, and with tattoo-marks visible on his hands in which he holds an Otahetian stool or seat, a bag, and a fan. He is arrayed in a long robe, elaborately worked over his shoulders and waist, so as to cover his body, with the exception of his forearms, and ankles, which are bare. This, I suppose, was the contempo-

"If" and "Because"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "if" has been somewhat lifted into prominence through Rudyard Kipling's poem of that title in which he enumerates some of the more usual temptations common to mankind, such as doubt, impatience, pride of power, discouragement, and others. The last line closes with the assurance that in triumphing over these temptations, "You'll be a man, my son!" As a rule, however, this little word "if" is apt to insinuate failure to reach a desirable goal. Whilst there are many courageous men and women keeping "a stiff upper lip" against seeming odds, yet these same individuals are often secretly doubting whether they will have sufficient health, strength, and courage to complete their tasks. In other words, they are troubled by the silent insinuations of the "if." This rulerless mental state is responsible for many failures and reverses, which are probably looked upon as being merely contrary circumstances; yet it is against contraries that true character triumphs. In the main, experiences but objectify one's mental condition; and if this be so, any outward improvement needs to be heralded mentally.

The understanding of spiritual causation, the "because" of divine Mind, is gained through the study of Christian Science; and this "because" of divine Mind acts as a corrective to the "if" attitude of so-called mortal mind. "If" was the serpent's chief weapon used against Jesus in the wilderness. It will be remembered that his temptations there opened with the words, "If thou be the Son of God." Had Jesus been deceived into doubting his oneness with God, he could not have triumphed as he did; for it is only on the basis of spiritual causation and spiritual oneness that any battle is truly won. Hence it is not so much the character of the temptation, nor its apparent strength, which matters, but one's God-derived attitude of dominion over it. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 231): "To hold yourself superior to sin, because God made you superior to it and governs man, is true wisdom. To fear sin is to misunderstand the power of Love and the divine Science of being in God's relation to God." The superiority here referred to is thus derived from an understanding of spiritual causation.

"Because," says the psalmist, "thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee; neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." In Christian Science, the true refuge from the belief in disease or danger of any sort is sought and found spiritually, not materially. The psalmist makes a further appeal for that genuine love of all that is good and true in these lines: "Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore

many notions of the way a savage should be represented in art. His is certainly not the Tahitian costume, neither is it the costume which Omai wore in England as a rule, for it was found more convenient for him to don the conventional clothes of the day; so he appeared regularly in a reddish brown coat, white waistcoat, breeches, and sword—a costume which pleased him and the century well enough.

Sir Joshua Reynolds gives a different picture of Omai. He was impressed by the dignity of the young savage, and therefore posed him in a heroic attitude against a fanciful Otahetian landscape, which is perhaps the first attempt in the history of English art to depict the scenery of Tahiti. He wears the flowing robes and also a turban. Every trace of barbarousness, except the bare feet, is carefully omitted by Reynolds, who has succeeded in lending to the Polynesian savage the poise and regal aloofness of an Arab. Nothing could reveal more adequately the traits which were sought for in the gentle savage. Yet Reynolds's picture is true to one side of Omai, for all the testimony with regard to him—and we have a great deal—constantly emphasizes his courtesy and self-restraint under the strange and difficult conditions into which he had been thrust. Boswell uses the word elegance to describe his behaviour, and says that Johnson accounted for it on the ground that Omai had passed his time while in England only in the best company. Mrs. Thrale invited Omai to her home at Streatham, where he was introduced to Johnson, who gave the following account to Boswell: "Sir, Lord Mulgrave and I dined one day at Streatham; they sat with their backs to the light fronting me, so that I could not see distinctly; and there was so little of the savage in Omai, that I was afraid to speak to either, lest I should mistake one for the other."

Omai was presented at court, and given an allowance by George III, whom he addressed by the delightful and appropriate name of King Tosh. The author of the anonymous satire entitled, Omai's Farewell, inscribed to the Ladies of London, calls Omai "the courteous Indian," and asserts that "the first personages of the kingdom" were "assiduous to do him favours." In truth, Omai developed a very real preference for fine society and showed marked indifference to the lower classes, a characteristic which the enthusiastic believers in equality and fraternity among men in a state of nature might have studied to their considerable enlightenment. —Chauncey B. Tinker, in "Nature's Simple Plan."

Forward

When you make a mistake don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. . . . The past cannot be changed. The future is yet in your power.—Hugh White.

will I deliver him: I will get him high, because he hath known my name." This allegiance to divine Principle is each one's very highest asset in life; and it holds within itself deliverance from every phase of evil.

Such grand characters as Abraham and Moses, David and Daniel, proved their oneness with God in many an hour of trial; and, since humility and power are forever allied, they found themselves raised to positions of sacred and far-reaching responsibility. Abraham Lincoln's religious faith, his reliable character, and his gentle heart singled him out to be God's instrument in maintaining the solidarity and unity of a great nation. The one changeless Mind, God, whose reflection has accomplished wonders in all ages, is available to every man, woman, and child in our own day; and right results are always commensurate with one's humble dependence upon one's understanding of spiritual causation, rather than on personal ability. If it were not for the everlasting and continual operation of spiritual causation, there would be no creation, no consistent spiritual law, no certainty about reality. A glimpse of Spirit's infallibility and the availability of spiritual law in relation to human problems is exemplified in the experience of every sincere demonstrator of the divine Principle which Christian Science reveals.

The multiplication table, correctly understood and applied, is universal, inexhaustible, and infallible in its results. The student's only necessity, to understand the rules of arithmetic, and obey them implicitly. He knows that there would be no sense in doubting the rules of mathematics, nor yet in questioning his own right to demonstrate them correctly, since these rules are no respecters of persons. As the laws of mathematics rule out mistakes, so the law of God eradicates or eliminates the fears, the doubts, the mistakes which mortals in their ignorance of God are otherwise prone to make. This higher law of God, applied to human problems, purifies character, heals the body, and lifts the weight of responsibility from overburdened shoulders. There is untold comfort in the thought that there is no "if" in the divine Mind, God, but just the certainty that cause and effect are forever perfect and forever one. When you learned how to separate the tares from the wheat, how to cling consistently and persistently to the thought of perfection, he was freed from every scourge and rested squarely on his inspired statement, "I would seek unto God, and unto God would I commit my cause."

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922

EDITORIALS

IN THE current issue of The New Republic, a paper not precisely friendly to the Eighteenth Amendment,

Prohibition Facts and Figures

there appears a communication from Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, which is in substance a review of a book by Mr. Fabian Franklin, entitled "What Prohibition Has Done to America." The book itself is intended to break down prohibition by stressing the extent to which the enforcement of the law has failed. This is, of course, a common policy on the part of those who seek the return to power of the liquor interests. First they bend all their endeavors toward the violation of the law, and then point out that because, in their opinion, the law is failing, therefore it ought to be repealed.

In considering Mr. Franklin's book the professor makes certain comments, which are so just and so shrewd in their analysis of the situation that the Monitor desires to incorporate them as part of its own expression of editorial opinion. For example, in commenting upon Mr. Franklin's insistence upon the failure of prohibition, the writer says:

Throughout the book Mr. Franklin finds it unnecessary to appeal to statistics. That failure, in my judgment, makes the book worthless as a contribution to its subject. The subject of the book is law enforcement and the heart of law enforcement is facts, statistics. I am aware of the serious difficulties in the way of securing dependable and adequate statistics bearing upon law enforcement in this country. But the way out is not to abandon the effort and indulge in "broad considerations." Such considerations are meaningless as guides to rational action just because they are "broad" and not validated by a scientific foundation. Mr. Franklin would not dream of indulging in "broad considerations" when dealing with a problem in mathematics; does he really think such a tangled problem of social science as law enforcement, with its many variables and its few standards, can safely dispense with a rigorously scientific treatment? It is idle to talk about "common knowledge," as so many do in dealing with this subject. Common knowledge is a most treacherous guide. Common knowledge usually means common bits of knowledge, with no assurance whatever that these bits are either representative or ample for purposes of generalization. It is by such a wholly unscientific attitude of mind that we have suffered so severely in decisions affecting social legislation.

We hope that during the two years which must now elapse before another national election there may be made a thorough and scientific effort to collect the statistics and collate the records, from which alone can be determined the extent to which this law is enforced throughout the United States as a whole, and the reasons for its non-enforcement in certain sections of the Nation and certain strata of society. If there could be a survey of this sort, undertaken and carried on with the thoroughness manifested in the survey of the administration of criminal law in Cleveland, largely under direction of Professor Frankfurter, it would be a most valuable contribution to public knowledge on the subject. And the thorough education of the public is a condition precedent either to enforcement of the law or amendment, if amendment shall be shown to be necessary.

Indeed, Professor Frankfurter lays great stress on the necessity for gathering exactly this sort of information. He says:

Mr. Franklin has rendered a service in asking what prohibition has done in America. We much need to know that, but it is idle to expect an answer now. We are just at the beginning of a vast experiment. The returns have hardly begun to come in, and they involve a continuous process of social audit. We should have intensive, quantitative studies of community by community, and not large generalizations based upon discredited theories of "the essential principles of law" and dramatic items in the daily press. Any one who pretends to write scientifically on What Prohibition Has Done to America must surely make a critical study of the records—usually the very faulty and undependable records—of the police, prosecutors, criminal courts, correctional institutions, hospitals, social agencies, etc., etc. Moreover, law enforcement is, distinctly a relative conception. There is involved, therefore, a comparison of "before" and "after," with all the eliminations and corrections of this process. Mr. Franklin writes as though disobedience of law were an invention directly attributable to the Eighteenth Amendment. One would think there never were the extensive scandals of the Raines Law sandwich and worse. Beyond the statistics in institutions immediately concerned with law enforcement and liquor, any judgment upon What Prohibition Has Done to America must trace down the subtler effects of such a social change as prohibition revealed through diverse indications in the social and industrial life of a community. One thing is certain: "what prohibition has done to America" cannot be ascertained from a priori conceptions about "liberty" and the allowable area of law-making. Like Mr. Franklin, I prefer a civilization with moderate drinking to the flatness of prohibition. But it is dangerous to identify one's personal preferences with the limits of Liberty. The opportunity to drink intoxicating liquors is not one of the immutable rights of man.

This attitude is the more scientific because it is assumed by a man who says frankly that he prefers "a civilization with moderate drinking to the flatness of prohibition." Some of us may deny that prohibition necessarily implies flatness. Some may hold that even if it does, a certain levelness and serenity of life is likely to be preferred by the intelligent individual to the volcanic ups and downs of the alcoholic existence. But we do not think that any intelligent man will question Professor Frankfurter's conclusion that "the opportunity to drink intoxicating liquors is not one of the immutable rights of man."

Now, of course, Mr. Franklin, in his anti-prohibition book, echoes the cry, which has been reiterated with the persistence and the non-intelligence of the traditional parrot, that prohibition was "put over." He has conveniently ignored the fact that no amendment to the federal Constitution ever had so long and so thorough a discussion, nor was ever one led up to by so convincing and so deliberate a series of steps as those by which prohibition first was established in local districts, then in

states, and finally embedded permanently in the Constitution. On this subject Professor Frankfurter says, very truthfully:

Prohibition was written into the Federal Constitution with as much deliberation as attended the enactment of any amendment to the Constitution. Surely it is caricature to convey the impression, as does Mr. Franklin's book, that the Eighteenth Amendment came like a thief in the night, and mostly as the result of the machinations of the Anti-Saloon League. Certainly the prohibition movement did not lack persistent and powerful opposition. If the process by which this amendment came into the Constitution is sufficiently questionable to weaken respect for its enforcement, one hardly dare contemplate the moral justification of some of the other amendments. Such a process of personal judgment would make tatters of Constitution and laws. Whether we like it or not, the Eighteenth Amendment is. We ought to give the experiment a fair trial. A great people should not deal with a deliberately adopted social policy like a fickle child throwing away a new rattle.

Of course the end of all this agitation is the hope of some change in the national policy. In the recent campaign against the state Enforcement Act in Massachusetts, the opponents of that act finally threw away all pretense that they were for prohibition, and declared that the defeat of the referendum would be the beginning of the destruction of prohibition in the country. That is the fundamental and basic purpose of the whole campaign in favor of light wines and beer. In that campaign unquestionably are enlisted many men who sincerely believe that the legalization of alcoholic beverages of this sort can be accomplished without the re-establishment of the liquor power in politics, and without the return of the saloon to the streets of the cities of the United States. But such men are not those who form the mainstay of the movement, who contribute to its funds and its political leadership. It is as essentially a saloon movement as the Anti-Saloon League is a movement in opposition to liquor. Indeed, the title chosen for the national organization tells the whole story. It is "The Association OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION."

Professor Frankfurter fails to find encouragement for those who hope for any early repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but he is willing, as every intelligent and every patriotic man should be willing, to leave the matter to the test of time, provided that during the time, while it is undergoing this test, the amendment shall be effectively enforced. On this subject he says:

In any event, all talk of repeal is futile. The problem is one of enforcement and not of repeal. The Eighteenth Amendment, I submit, itself furnishes the clues to the effective directions for its enforcement. In providing specifically for "concurrent" jurisdiction between the Federal Government and the states, it clearly implies the scope which the Federal Government and the states, respectively, should assume. The historic and intrinsic allotment of authority between federal and state action furnishes the basis of responsibility for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. This means that the federal effort should concentrate on performing the essentially federal function of excluding smuggling of liquor from foreign countries and dealing with interstate traffic, leaving to the states all intrastate violations of the law. Certainly this would absorb to the utmost federal capacity for achievement, and it would arrest the tendency to turn federal courts into police courts with all the degradation involved. On the other hand, it would throw the burden of dealing with intrastate conduct upon each state. Thus we would have a national policy with decentralized administration by the states, and national enforcement confined to the situations dependent upon national control. Let us give the Eighteenth Amendment, with such a scheme of enforcement, a fair trial for a reasonable length of time. If, then, the demonstrated evils falsify the expectations upon which it was based, it will be time deliberately to reverse the policy by the same process of amendment by which it was adopted.

This is the position of a reasonable, law-abiding citizen who is not what the friends of liquor would call "a fanatical prohibitionist," but it is a position which emphatically debars the possibility that those who approve it, and who hold to it, will join in the present conspiracy to make the law odious by scandalous and criminal evasions, and then use the fact that there are scandalous and criminal evasions as an argument for its repeal.

"FRANCE cannot afford," wrote the Temps of Paris recently, "to be on bad terms with both England and Germany at the same time." Poland

Poland and Germany

is in a similar position as regards Germany and Russia. Placed directly between the two, and reconstituted chiefly at their expense, it cannot afford to be at odds with both simultaneously. Which way will she turn? There are in Poland two currents of opinion. The conservatives, led by the National Democrats, have in the past tended to be pro-Russian, not in the sense that they have favored the Bolsheviks, far from it, but that they, like their friends, the French conservatives, have hoped for a restoration of at least a moderate régime with which they could co-operate. Roman Dmowski, who headed the Polish delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, and who now is a Nationalist leader, was formerly a member of the Russian Duma. On the other hand, Marshal Pilsudski, whose political strength comes from the radical groups, has been noted for his antipathy to Russia.

That Poland and Germany are trying to reach a modus vivendi is indicated by a joint conference which has been in progress at Dresden since Sept. 6. Its purpose is to settle amicably a large number of points arising from the forced restitution to Poland of two provinces, held during 150 years by Germany—Posen and Pomerania. The Treaty of Versailles stipulated that these points should be settled by a direct conversation between the two powers, but though a preliminary accord was signed in Paris on Jan. 9, 1920, the details of the application have been in suspense during nearly two years. The arbitration of the dispute over Upper Silesia, through the good offices of the League of Nations, paved the way for the Dresden Conference, and if that succeeds, the relations between the two countries will be at least formally correct.

The subjects to be discussed are so numerous that

they have been divided into twenty-five categories, distributed among six committees. On the Polish side alone there are over 100 experts. The principal issues are: Redemption of the German paper money circulated in Poland during the German occupation, reimbursement to Polish municipalities for war allowances, and pensions to residents of the two provinces who served in the German armies by conscription, disposition of funds owned by religious bodies that have been secularized under Polish law, transfer to Poland of legal documents, such as deeds, maps, etc., and, finally, restitution of historical and artistic materials. Repayment of mutual investments is another subject requiring much discussion, and Poland also claims payment for the civilian labor that was requisitioned by the German armies as well as for the work that the Polish war prisoners in Germany were compelled to perform.

But more important than the financial details is the fact that already the Germans have agreed to lift the ban on Polish products, while the Poles have practically granted to Germany the privilege of free transit for goods destined to Russia. The negotiation of a formal commercial treaty is one of the items on the Dresden program. Thus at one stroke the German markets have been opened to the slowly reviving production of Poland, while for Germany the route has been cleared to the immense resources of Russia.

THE generously inclined people of the city of St. Louis have just devoted a week to giving. They have given

liberally because they believe they have at the same time been making a good investment and insuring a magnificent return thereon. The goal set was the raising of \$150,000 to finance a three-year program of Boy Scout activities, and, incidentally, to make possible the enlistment and training in that organization of approximately 32,000 boys who have thus far been denied the privileges which they have sought. A sentence used in the campaign literature which inaugurated the campaign reads: "Scouting is formatory—not reformatory—a process of making real men out of real boys by a real program which works." One wonders if there could be a more laudable undertaking.

The effort to enlist public interest in the work of the Boy Scouts was directed by a branch of the American Legion, called "The Forty-and-Eight." None know better than the boys and men who spent months in the training camps and in France during the recent war period the need of purposeful activity by those whose leisure is not occupied. So they took occasion to point out to the parents of St. Louis boys, and, incidentally, to all others who might be interested, that the average boy has 3000 hours of time to spend annually, away from the leadership or immediate influence of home, church, or school. It was not contended, of course, that the 32,000 boys in that city who are eligible to scout membership, any more than their millions of compatriots elsewhere are exactly at a loss as to what to do with this leisure. There are always ways in which they can find occupation, but many of them will admit, as boys grown older admit, that those ways are not always the best ways.

Thus the incisive words of the appeal, "formatory, not reformatory," are pregnant with meaning to those who know something of the problems of the boys. Humanity is forever seeking to free itself from the effects of its mistakes. One is counted wise who has learned to realize this release without confusing himself in new and perhaps worse entanglements. Those who are able to speak with knowledge of the work of the Boy Scouts organization say that a way has been found by which old pitfalls may be avoided. It is estimated that the boys of scout age in the cities constitute one-tenth of the total population of those cities. Surely it is a good investment to insure, if possible, the exemption of so considerable a portion of the present and future citizenship of a country against the influences which are known to undermine, if not actually to destroy, that loyalty so necessary to the perpetuation of the highest nationalistic ideals.

WHATEVER policy the American Government may pursue in the Near East, it is good to know that the American people are not wholly unrepresented there. During five years the American Near East Relief has instituted a constructive program in this part of the world which not only placed it in a position to carry forward extensive work among the refugees of the recent disaster at Smyrna, but is enabling it to have a large share in the wise rebuilding of a territory which, for many years, has been obliged to submit to frequent overrunning by the Turks.

It is in the industrial work and the work among children that one finds the most significant evidence of the statesmanship that guides this organization. Among other things, there is an extensive agricultural program. More than 5000 refugees were recently established on farm lands secured near Rodosto, and an even larger agricultural development has been organized in the Caucasus.

In the work among children the organization has endeavored to make self-support the final goal. There are approximately 67,000 children under the direct care of the Near East Relief and 50,000 others who are assisted, indirectly, by the organization. All of these are being taught some trade and as soon as possible they are thrown on their own resources, to enable others to secure the benefits of this training.

In lieu of active governmental participation in Near Eastern affairs, the American people owe a real debt to the directors of the Near East Relief for providing a channel through which they can support these measures of reconstruction. And throughout the Near East America is thus enabled, in some degree, to maintain its position of unselfish helpfulness.

Formatory, Not Reformatory

America and Near-East Relief

Editorial Notes

EXPLOSION by federal prohibition enforcement agents of depth bombs of dynamite in Puget Sound, Wash., to destroy a quantity of liquor which had been dumped overboard recently from a smuggler's launch, while it was under pursuit, furnishes the first really satisfactory example of a useful purpose being served by these horrible instruments of destruction. Possibly the poisonous gas, in the investigation and development of which the United States Government spent \$1,000,000 last year, is to be used to smoke out bootleggers. Seriously, though, there does not seem the slightest possible legitimate excuse for the continued manufacture of this frightful weapon of warfare in face of the outspoken condemnation of it in the Four-Power Treaty.

THOUGH perhaps it is rather a hard saying, the comparison made by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, in an address to the Illinois League of Women Voters, when she likened those who refrained from going to the polls to deserters from the army in time of war, is not without an element of truth. Mrs. Park added, by way of explanation for her sweeping statement, that only 48 per cent of the women voters of America cast their ballots at the recent election. She then declared:

This country is in more danger of becoming an oligarchy from within than from without, owing to the tendency of voters not to go to the polls.

How typical of human nature that is, first of all, to work with might and main for a reform or privilege, and then, when it is obtained, to allow its benefits to be wasted through apathy and lack of interest.

ALTHOUGH compulsory vaccination against a number of diseases has been advocated with varying degrees of insistence by the medical profession for many years in different sections of the globe, similar inoculation of dogs is a comparatively new proposal. In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, however, such a scheme is projected, a writer making this explanation:

Two Japanese investigators have recently found it possible to confer immunity (against rabies) on dogs with a single injection. The method of immunization consists of a single dose of phenolized fix virus, and is said to have been used in certain regions in Japan with great success. This method offers a promising opportunity of controlling, if not eventually eradicating, the disease. Compulsory vaccination of all dogs in localities where the disease is prevalent might readily be employed. The method should be given a trial by the public health authorities in some locality where rabies is prevalent and where the results can be properly controlled.

It is needless to add that the plan to vaccinate every dog in a community would be immensely profitable to vaccine makers and operators—but this fact, of course, would not exercise the slightest influence in making them urge this "reform."

News dispatches regarding the occurrence of the first heavy London fog this autumn call to mind the many efforts of natural scientists to combat this decidedly unpleasant weather condition. One of the latest of these has been made by the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh and is literally an adaptation of the old maxim of pouring oil on troubled waters. It appears that some of the investigators at that institute have invented a method, after five years spent in study and experiment, whereby they can spread a film of oil only 1-7500th of an inch thick over water to prevent its evaporation, and it is claimed that this invention can be utilized to check the evolution of fogs. Report has it that a twenty-nine-mile stretch of the Monongahela River is to be used for further experimentation and that the authorities of the War Department are to assist in the work. If successful, it should prove an inestimable boon to city dwellers subjected to this inconvenience as well as to those endangered thereby in their travels on the water.

IT WAS not merely an idle sentiment, but solid conviction, which Herbert S. Houston voiced at a Boston meeting when he declared that American prosperity depends on the prosperity of the world. That the United States will realize this before it is too late is to be hoped beyond measure. Mr. Houston was outspoken in the arguments he brought forward supporting his contention, saying, in part:

As Mr. Taft has declared many times, "Isolation for America is impossible." Without the principle of co-operation among the nations, Europe is bound for destruction, but with a sane, solid working out of the principle she will be saved.

It is really the old, old question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" One day it will be found that the world is a unit which cannot be considered from a universal point of view except as a unit.

ACTION being taken by the university and college authorities of the Maritime Provinces of Canada and the colony of Newfoundland toward establishing one well-equipped university, to combine their higher educational institutions, focuses attention on the question of the merits and demerits of centralization in such an instance. That centralization for economy is in accordance with current opinion is evident, it being even whispered sometimes that the possible reduction of the public expenditure in the governments of the Maritime Provinces, obtainable by similarly grouping the provincial legislatures and administration services into one, would be acceptable. On the other hand, without any doubt whatever, decentralization has its advantages, and economy, after all, is not the only consideration when the bigger issues are involved. Efficiency of operation and results, in the end, constitute the ultimate toward which effort should be directed.

WHEN it is recalled that Miss Alice Robertson, who has just been defeated for re-election to Congress, was an anti-suffragist in the days before suffrage, maybe her recently expressed opinion that politics is a good thing for a woman to keep out of is simply an instance of reversion to type.